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ENGLISH folk are apt to think that other nations have greater advantages than they in such matters as the exploration and study of foreign archaeological or historical sites, and feel resentful at times that the British Government exhibits an apathy that is little less than deplorable. Our American friends would appear to possess unlimited resources, not only now, but for many years past, that have enabled them to pursue their researches in Egypt, Greece, and Assyria, while Carnegie endowments have dispatched another group to dig even in Balkh, a city for many years forbidden to Englishmen. The French explore, and take to Paris, the treasures of Persepolis, find the money to establish institutes or other centres of French influence and culture, in Rome, Madrid, and elsewhere. Their school of living oriental languages in Paris had been in existence for many long years before England thought fit to do anything to encourage the study of Eastern tongues in this country. England seems to be incapable of supporting a journal of Oriental art such as has flourished for years past in Berlin, though in part maintained by English scholars. Meanwhile, we in England do our individual best to supplement these deficiencies, though it is seldom that an effort is made to understand the reasons that underlie and explain these marked differences between the English standpoint and that of other countries. Defective and incomplete methods of education are without doubt responsible in a great degree. Nearly every member of this audience must have had the experience, in speaking in ordinary society of some discussion that has taken place at one of our meetings, of seeing the look of blank and complete ignorance that

comes over the countenance of his neighbour at the mention of almost any archaeological situation or problem. Such knowledge is relegated by the ordinary citizen to a realm peopled by such special subjects as the higher mathematics or the latest discoveries in bacteriology or chemistry. He feels not the least shame in confessing profound ignorance of the past history of his own country, and frankly regards any one possessing such knowledge as being given over to odd and queer pursuits, a kind of alchemist. It may be that the rising generation will be better equipped, as some slight return for the countless millions that are to be spent on the training of its mind. It will no doubt be urged, in certain quarters, that there is 'no money' in knowledge of the kind, which may seem superficially true. But even on this point there is something to be said on the other side. My friend Mr. Gordon Selfridge has for years past been providing his staff with lectures upon all kinds of subjects, mostly quite unrelated to the demands of his business. His reason is that he believes that the additional knowledge of any kind that his employees may possess is likely to make them more effective in their special functions. If so enterprising and competent a modern man of business takes this view, and is willing to spend money in putting it into practice, it would surely not be amiss to extend its operation into the world at large, and for the same reason. Both in theory and from personal experience, I am strongly in favour of a broad and solid foundation of general knowledge as the best initial training for specialist pursuits.

I have alluded to the ignorance of our fellow citizens in the history of their own country, and when the subject relates to distant lands the ignorance is usually even more profound, although striking exceptions are often met with, owing to the wide reach of our commercial undertakings. But such knowledge is not always gained in the pursuit of wealth. It happens at times that men are so constituted that they will undergo endless hardships and risks without any other incentive than the mere acquisition of knowledge. Such characters are, however, rare, and my main purpose to-day is to put before you briefly the achievements of one such man, with whose work I was at one time intimately connected. I refer to the wonderful discoveries made during the last twenty years in Eastern Turkestan by Sir Aurel Stein. In spite of elaborate and costly official reports produced by the Indian Government, of more popular works brought out by publishers, and of the support of the Royal Geographical Society, even now I feel that the services that Sir Aurel Stein's arduous labours have rendered to the history of art and archaeology are not adequately recognized. It appears to me that the present moment, when his crowning works *Serindia* and *The Cave of the Thousand Buddhas*



View from top of Darkôt Pass to north-west across Darkôt Glacier towards Oxus-Indus watershed. (*Srinidia*, fig. 19)



A
(*Serindia*, fig. 61)

Central Hall and Office Room in Ruin N. XXIV, Niya site, after excavation.
A marks spot where hidden archive was found below floor.

have just seen the light, is a favourable one to bring before the Society, in a cursory manner, a sketch of what these labours have been and of the results of his discoveries.

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century scholars and others interested in Oriental languages and art became familiar with documents, terra-cotta images, and other objects of small size that had drifted from unknown sites in central Asia and found their way into Indian bazaars. The style of work was strange and the writing of many of the documents was in an unknown script. Sundry Anglo-Indian pandits secured these at every opportunity, among them Dr. Hoernle, and his small but interesting collection was the first with which I made acquaintance, and eventually it was secured for the British Museum. Very little, however, was known of the conditions of the discovery of these articles, beyond that they came from the arid deserts of Turkestan. Concurrently with these discoveries, Mr. M. A. Stein (as he then was), an official of the Indian Education Department, would seem to have determined that he would attempt to carry out an ambition of his youth, viz. the exploration of sites in the once flourishing land, now an endless sandy waste, of Eastern Turkestan. What he calls 'a kindly fate' made this dream capable of being realized. The moment when this happened was, moreover, according to the diplomatic lights of that day, a fortunate one, for the plans for the future domination of this vast area arranged between England and Russia (and maybe China too) had assigned it to Russia. It seemed, therefore, prudent to make whatever explorations it was possible to compass during the period before the country passed under Russian domination. The destructive history of the past decade has of course annihilated all the plans of the chancelleries concerned, though it is no doubt fortunate for Sir Aurel Stein that they once existed. Once freed from the trammels of official work, he found the recognition of the scheme much helped by the offer of the British Museum to collaborate with the Indian Government, the Museum sharing in the costs of the expedition and each taking a proportionate share of the antiquarian results. It was at this stage that I was deputed to take in hand, on behalf of the Museum, the detailed arrangements with the India Office, where, thanks to the enlightened and business-like character of Lord Kilbracken, then Under-Secretary for India, the whole matter was put in train with the greatest promptitude; nor, in spite of many official trials, was there the slightest friction or misunderstanding among the various parties to the contract.

The task that Stein had set himself dealt not with archaeology alone, but perhaps to even a greater degree with the geography of the regions traversed: to confirm or refute the accepted routes

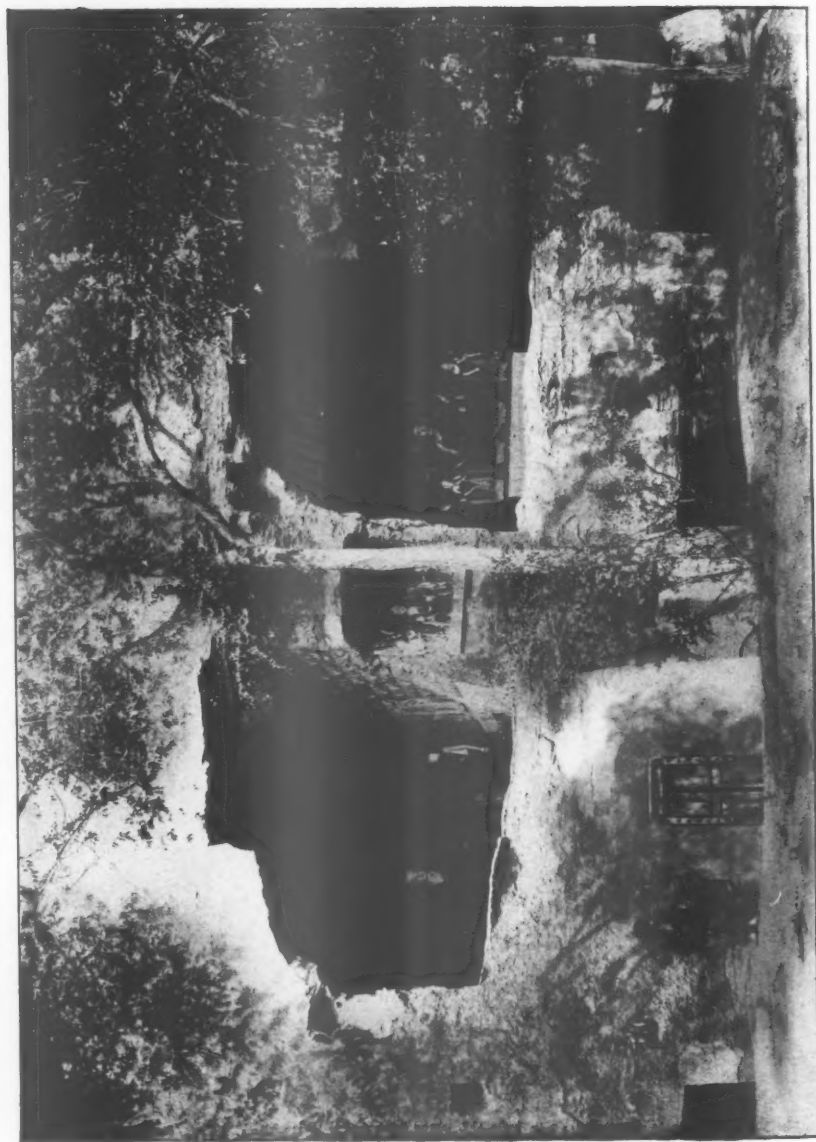
of the early Chinese missionaries of the seventh century, of Marco Polo or others, and to check their observations, made many hundreds of years before, by his own experiences of to-day. It is easy to understand what enthusiasm a man who had studied every authority on the subject for years, and had vaguely hoped at some time to find his chance of putting his theories to the practical test, would feel when at last he started, well furnished and equipped, to overcome the endless difficulties that lay between him and the accomplishment of his youthful ambition. His personal qualities and knowledge provided an admirable augury for success. Already a mountaineer, he was quite ready for the preliminary trials that faced any one proceeding from North-West India into Turkestan; his familiarity with the languages and dialects I believe to be exceptional, and his great knowledge of the various races of people whom he encountered was fully as remarkable. These qualifications, accompanied, as they were, by a natural suavity of temperament, sufficed to carry him and his party over the difficult ground with conspicuous success.

I do not feel myself a competent critic, nor is this the occasion, to deal at length with Stein's achievements on the geographical side, but there can be no doubt that his observations were highly valued by the Royal Geographical Society, which recognized them by bestowing its Founder's Medal upon him. To the ordinary person, in any case, it is clearly no common performance to have climbed to an altitude of 20,000 feet in order to study and record by photographic panoramas the higher inaccessible peaks thus brought within sight—a feat which was responsible for the loss by frost-bite of the toes of one of the explorer's feet. This unhappy accident occurred on the Kun-lun range, and more than a fortnight of mountain travel of inconceivable difficulty had to be undergone before any competent surgical help was forthcoming. A glance at the involved mass of mountain ranges between Khotan and Leh, even on a small scale map, will give some idea of what this journey must have been. To Stein, however, even at the time, such experiences were regarded as entirely secondary to the security and safe transport of his archaeological spoils.

I now propose to set out in a brief sketch some of the results of these expeditions, carried out at such great personal hardship and risk. To give more than the mere outline of the investigations carried on over ten thousand miles of travel, involving accounts of sites of many peoples, and ranging in date from some centuries before our era to the tenth century or later, would require volumes of description. And in fact this work has been done to a great extent by Stein himself, and it is from his accounts, aided by my knowledge of his collections, that I am summarizing.



Cave shrines above Ch. III, 'Caves of the Thousand Buddhas', Tun-huang. (*Serindia*, fig. 195)



Cave shrines near Ch. VIII, 'Caves of the Thousand Buddhas', Tun-huang. (*Serindia*, fig. 196)

The first site I would mention is at Niya, on the southern side of the Taklamakan desert. Thence he went eastwards to the Endere River and on to Charkhlik, a fort of the T'ang period, which he found unchanged since the time of Marco Polo. Then north to Lopnor (the Chinese station of Loulan), a third-century site, and the neighbouring settlement of Miran, with stupa and fort, occupied during the T'ang period, and remarkable for its frescoes in late Roman style. From hence south-eastwards to Tun-huang, the town adjacent to the cliff temples of the 'Thousand Buddhas'. On the road to this latter goal was found the frontier wall erected in the second century B. C. as a protection against invasions by the Huns from the west, of which Chinese annals about the beginning of the Christian era are full. A careful survey of a great stretch of this wall was made.

The Niya site is an oasis on the southern side of the great Taklamakan desert, where the ancient settlement had been almost entirely buried under sand, in a Sahara-like setting. Erosion by the pitiless winds of the desert helps to reveal these buildings to the explorer (pl. XII). They are of timber framework, with plaster walls, the wood being often elaborately and artistically carved in Graeco-Buddhist style, an indication of the vigorous survival of the early Indian art motives for centuries in this distant spot. It would seem that the date of the Niya settlement was about the third century A.D. and that it came to an end when the Chinese domination of the district ceased, at about that date. Some of the houses would appear to have been left hurriedly, many precious objects being hidden away evidently in great haste. Also, as in many other ancient sites, all articles of value that the owners were forced to leave were promptly removed by their nomadic neighbours, so that only what was valueless at the time or was effectually hidden remained for the present-day explorer. In the case of Niya it was no mean prize. Apart from the timbers of the construction, a midden (which even after 1700 years of desert existence still retained its original unsavoury smell) found near some outhouses contained 'rags of manifold fabrics in silk, wool, cotton, and felt: pieces of a woollen pile carpet, embroidered leather and felt, plaited braids and cords, arrow-heads in bronze and iron, fragments of fine lacquer ware, broken implements in wood and iron'. Besides these were baskets and pottery and wooden vessels, furniture, weaving implements, a mouse-trap and such-like. But far surpassing all of these in interest was the find of documents written on wooden tablets in the well-known but still cryptic Kharoshti writing. A hoard of this kind recalls the similar discoveries of tablets of clay at Nineveh, and it seems likely that the Niya library is of the same types of deeds and other records. The Niya documents are

formed of two slabs of wood placed one upon another, the inner faces smoothed for the writing and the outer face of what may be called the upper tablet so cut as to present a hollow in the middle in which to put the clay seal and to protect it from injury. The two tablets were ingeniously lashed together with string which passed through the seal, the latter ensuring, while unbroken, the integrity of the document. On the outside was written an endorsement, which may be an indication of the contents. Of these curious writings there were two kinds. The first, a regular oblong, carefully shaped, had at times two seals impressed in the recess, and these have been found to be contracts. The second sort is more wedge-shaped, secured in the same manner, but the present indications seem to show that they contain administrative instructions, probably concerning the person who presented them.

What historical or other facts may be hidden among these deeds or orders it is not yet possible to say. But there can be no question that when they are fully interpreted our knowledge of the relations of this remote district of Central Asia with the civilizations of other parts of the world will be greatly increased. In one small respect, indeed, we need not wait so long. The clay seals give us clear indications in one direction. It will not excite surprise that these seals show affinities with India or China, the two great countries to the south and east. But it is another matter when we find several of these Turkestan deeds sealed with a Greek gem representing Athené Promachos, and another with an Eros, both of them of good Greek work, and a third with a figure of Herakles. What a series of pictures is raised up in the imagination at such a find! It would be only natural that the routes taken by Alexander and his successors should remain in use long after they themselves had passed away, and even their memory become dim, and one can well imagine that such elegant and enduring objects of barter as these little intaglios, even from their small size and indestructible qualities, would form a favourable medium of exchange with the leaders of caravans proceeding from the eastern end of the Mediterranean or from Asia Minor to trade with the more truly eastern dwellers in Afghanistan; and thence over the uncharitable mountain ranges into Turkestan itself, then dotted with townships rejoicing in a water-supply and consequent fertility long since disappeared. The documents too, on another side, furnish conclusive evidence of even closer connexion with India. They comprise many in Indian languages of the early centuries of our era, and these, moreover, are not copies of the Buddhist scriptures, which a common faith might have carried as far as its missionaries could reach, but, on the contrary, these

documents dealt with the administrative affairs of the daily life of the community. It is thus shown beyond dispute that not only were the linguistic affinities between India and Turkestan very close, but suggests the further probability that racial contact was consistently maintained. What an opportunity is here provided for an imaginative Heliodorus of our time to produce a romance where the characters may proceed from Greece, from Persia, from the plains of India, from Afghanistan, or from farthestmost China, and play out their drama in the Taklamakan desert of Eastern Turkestan. Nor, if a few centuries later than the third be chosen as the time, would it be impossible to bring into play the conflicting claims of Buddhism and Christianity as an essential problem of the romance. It is not at all unlikely that the Nestorian missionaries were pursuing their course through the Taklamakan about the beginning of the seventh century. The previous century had seen their establishment in Afghanistan, and in the seventh they had reached China itself, and, as no doubt they aimed at making proselytes on the road, their progress would probably be slow. Similar remains of Nestorian and Manichaean texts have been found by Germans far away to the north-east of the Taklamakan desert, at Turfan. It is hard to think of any one spot on the earth's surface where so many divergent elements of culture and belief, or so many differing traditions, can be brought together on an historical basis, and I can commend the situation to any practised hand as one that will, at the least, possess the signal merit of novelty, and will present a field rich in allusive possibilities.

The Niya site is only one among many where similar discoveries repaid Stein's acumen and industry, albeit that he found there more documents than in most places. His accounts of others are, however, characterized by similar features, and it would serve no purpose to dilate upon them in great detail.

The most remarkable discovery, or perhaps the place in which he secured the most wonderful group of treasures, was at the cave temples of the 'Thousand Buddhas', a station far to the eastward of the great Taklamakan desert and about fifteen miles south of the town of Tun-huang, a famous resort of pilgrims from far and near. To this site Stein's eyes had been hungrily turned for years before he could find opportunity to visit it and sit down to what turned out to be a protracted siege. He had heard of finds of ancient manuscripts having been made in one of the many temples, and he was eager to get to grips with the place and its guardians, and it may be said at once that never before had he been called upon to exercise so much diplomacy, joined to an everlasting patience, as he found essential before he secured

his end with the astute and suspicious priest who controlled the situation (pls. XIII, XIV).

The cave temples form an almost endless series of cells cut in the solid rock, to the number of over five hundred, in the face of of a cliff at the edge of a stream, some of them being near the ground, while above are other rows. It is evidently not likely, even if possible, that these are all of one date or even of one century. They must represent the continuous piety of many generations of devout worshippers and pilgrims. Numbers are now inaccessible, the stairways leading to them being destroyed by time, others for sundry reasons appear to be neglected and are thus of little interest. Obviously Stein was only able to examine a limited number, though by a piece of good fortune he managed to hit upon one that was a kind of safe deposit for the community. The plans of the temples vary according to their size, the larger having an ante-chapel and then a broad passage leading into the cella of the temple. This contains a series of images of Buddha and attendants, modelled in stucco, and arranged upon a horseshoe-shaped platform against the back wall, the roof being a sort of truncated cone in form (pl. XVII). The walls are covered with the most elaborate fresco paintings of diaper patterns formed of endless repetitions of Buddhist images, often with floral borders of great charm (pls. XVIII-XX). As may be believed, great numbers of the caves are in a state of dilapidation, and it is the stucco figures that show the greatest signs of decay, the frescoes, owing to the extreme dryness of the climate, being in better state. Although, however, change and decay are common enough in the temples, it must by no means be thought that the worshippers allow this to go on unheeded. In Eastern Turkestan, as elsewhere, the craze for restoration is fully alive, and it is the custom of the priest in charge to make periodical tours for alms among the surrounding faithful, and with visible results. Many of the caves are richly adorned with brand new statues of Buddha and of groups of disciples from the studios of the present-day artists of the neighbouring town of Tun-huang. The effect is much the same as is found in our own country when religious fervour is entirely untempered by any artistic judgement, and Sir Aurel Stein deplors the garish effect of the well-intentioned priests' enthusiasm for restoration. When one takes into consideration, however, the fact that the majority of these shrines were adorned in the T'ang dynasty (6th-9th century), it is evident that much deterioration would take place in the intervening centuries, and further that, as against the painful restorations for which the priests have been responsible, we must not forget that it is to them equally that we owe the preservation of the temples and their ornaments for more than a thousand



Wang Tao-shih, Taoist priest at the 'Caves of the Thousand Buddhas'.
(*Serindia*, fig. 198)



View to south-east from ruined Stūpa, Lou-lan site, across wind-eroded ground. (*Serindia*, fig. 93)



Group of stucco reliefs sculptures in north-west corner of passage of ruined Temple,
'Ming-oi' site. (*Serindia*, fig. 295)



Tempera painting, showing procession of over-life-size Bodhisattvas, on north wall of porch in Cave VII,
Ch'ien-fo-tung. (*Seriata*, fig. 314)

years. Without their pious guardianship, it is scarcely likely that these monuments, situated in a desirable spot in an arid land, would have escaped destruction at the hands of irresponsible nomads with but little reverence for the tenets of Buddhism.

It is this succession of priests, too, that we must thank for preserving the astounding library that was the magnet drawing Sir Aurel Stein to this distant spot from his Indian study. As I have said, he had heard of certain manuscripts having been found in one of the temples, and he promptly paid a visit to the one in question, where he found, to his dismay, that the ordinary door which had formerly closed its entrance had been replaced by a plastered wall. While noting this significant change he said nothing to the priest on the subject, though fully conscious that the difficulty of the situation was thereby much increased. Then began the tedious and delicate operations of diplomacy necessary to induce the priest to permit his Western visitors to make a detailed examination of the unknown though certainly precious contents of the temple. The priest, on his side, as the responsible custodian of the temple, answerable to his superiors for their safe keeping, was timorous of any action that might arouse their suspicions, while he well knew that his flock at Tun-huang and farther afield would hardly confine themselves to criticism alone if he were found guilty of the sacrilegious alienation of the property of the temples. At the same time he seems to have been sensible of the weight of Stein's plausible argument that while these treasures of Buddhist doctrine were shut up and denied to the studious and pious world they were serving no useful purpose, and that in helping forward their publication, and even dissemination, he would be acquiring merit in the religious sense. Stein had given himself out, truly enough, as a profound admirer of the early missionary Hiuen Tsang, and almost as one of his disciples, a claim to which the priest was by no means indifferent. In presenting his arguments Stein was greatly helped by his accomplished Chinese secretary, who spent many hours in the attempt to overcome the priest's scruples, and in elaborating the statements that Stein's limited command of Chinese rendered somewhat bald. But it seems certain that it was Stein's devotion to Hiuen Tsang that ultimately decided the priest to allow the documents to be examined. The first step was when the Chinese secretary appeared late at night with a bundle of rolls of manuscript, which upon examination proved to be Chinese versions of Buddhist 'sutras' which purported to have been brought from India by Hiuen Tsang himself, a remarkable coincidence that worked wonders on the mind of the credulous priest, and thenceforward matters became comparatively simple (pl. XV). Stein was then allowed to examine

the room behind the plaster wall. What he saw filled him with astonishment. 'Heaped up in layers, but without any order, 'there appeared in the dim light of the priest's little lamp a solid 'mass of manuscript bundles rising to a height of nearly ten feet, 'and filling, as subsequent measurement showed, close on 500 'cubic feet.' From the priest's story, it would seem that until some five years before Stein's visit the existence of this deposit had been quite unknown, the cell having been walled up at an early date. A Chinese inscription on stone within the chamber recorded, with imperial eulogies, the piety of a pilgrim named Hung Pien, who had returned from India, laden with scriptures, and had settled here to devote his life to pious works. This bears a date corresponding to A.D. 851. Thus we have a base date for the deposit of the manuscripts, and it is inherently probable that the majority of them would be somewhat earlier or a little later than the middle of the ninth century, one of the finest periods of Chinese art.

A slight examination sufficed to show that the bundles of scriptures or paintings were in exactly the same undisturbed condition as when pious hands had deposited them a thousand years before, and whether on paper or silk the continuously dry climate had preserved both the material and colours in some cases in absolute perfection. The only decay was due to age alone, with no other contributing agency.

The contents of the cave temple proved to be homogeneous in one sense, inasmuch as they were all of a religious kind. But in other directions they provided indications of the enormous area covered by the influence of the Buddhist religion—Chinese was naturally prominent among the writings, Sanskrit also in many forms, Tibetan, Brahmin writing of Gupta type, and Uigur (Turki) of a kind used in the countries around Samarkand. A find of high interest among them was a block-printed picture bearing a date corresponding to A.D. 860.

The mass of material was so great, and the conditions of examination so difficult, that it was impossible to make the task of selection more than a summary process, but by instinct Stein appears to have done very well, for Monsieur Pelliot, head of the French Mission which followed after him, complimented him on the prizes he had secured, in comparison with what he had left behind. A second advantage of no small importance was that the priest regarded the Buddhist scriptures as being of prime interest, and showed no reluctance to the removal of paintings, temple banners, and the like.

Thus Stein was enabled to bring home a collection of paintings and other relics of the art of the T'ang period such as can hardly

be found in any other centre in the world, as both China and Japan have long been denuded of almost all that existed there. The condition of the paintings was in some cases deplorable. Rolled up, or folded, and subjected for centuries to the pressure of superincumbent masses, they had become, silk though they were, brittle and broken into fragments, and at times parts of a single painting were scattered far apart.

It required only a brief examination of these treasures, on their safe arrival at the British Museum, to show that, although they spread over some period of time, yet the majority belonged to the great T'ang dynasty, and that, in spite of their dependence upon Indian prototypes, they still showed signs of the artistic influence of the locality. This dynasty has long been accepted, both in China and Japan, as possessing the most virile and original manifestations of the art instincts of the Chinese, at any rate during the Christian era, and examples are valued by native collectors to a degree that can hardly be equalled in the western world. The only instances in our own markets that are comparable are the prices recently paid for such objects as Rembrandt's 'Mill' or Gainsborough's 'Blue Boy'. Thus, when it is found that Stein's collection contained more than 300 of such paintings, some estimate can be formed of the mass of novel material thus provided for study, and, from another standpoint, of the enormous money value, at any rate in the Oriental market, that they represent.

The subjects they present are, of course, concerned with Buddha and Buddhistic legends. In the words of M. Foucher, the well-known authority on Buddhism, in Stein's collection 'we meet again with almost the whole catalogue of episodes which have remained classic since the Graeco-Buddhist school of Gandhara. The most important point to note is the frankly Chinese fashion in which these traditional subjects have been treated. Under the hands of the local artists they have undergone the same disguising transformation which Christian legend has under those of the Italian or Flemish painters.' It must not, however, be imagined that, in thus translating the Indian prototype into its Chinese successor, the artistic qualities of the representation have been lost or have even suffered. The T'ang artists were fully as competent as those of Flanders or Italy to reduce the Indian classical types to meet the demands of local standards, and the transfer of the models so far east would seem rather to have breathed new life into an artistic tradition that seemed condemned to a life of decadent monotony. Further, it is certain that a large majority of these paintings do represent a local style, for a number of them are identical both in subject and in artistic method with the frescoes painted on the walls of the temples

themselves, and there is no reason to doubt that in the T'ang dynasty, as at present, a community of artists worked at the neighbouring city of Tun-huang.

It would be futile for me to dilate further on the merits of these wonderful paintings unless they themselves were before the eyes of my hearers. I can only refer them to Sir Aurel Stein's published works, in which they are well reproduced, or to the Print Room of the British Museum, where they are preserved.

Apart from actual paintings, the temple hoard produced also a mass of embroideries and textiles. Chief among the former is a large panel about nine feet high representing Buddha and disciples. This is not only an outstanding example of industrious piety, but is fully as remarkable on the artistic side. The colours, though originally vivid, are both harmonious and pleasing, and the panel is an imposing monument of Chinese taste of a thousand years ago. Even more surprising in style is an embroidered cushion cover, of about the same age. The design, of simple but elegant floral scrolls, might well belong to any recent period, and, were there any reason to doubt its real age, it might have been assigned to the eighteenth century instead of the tenth. On the other hand, certain T'ang relics still surviving in the temple treasures of Japan bear a striking resemblance to this embroidery and help to confirm its early date.

The textiles, mostly only fragmentary, are also of great interest, and their designs suggest puzzling questions as to their country of origin. Many of these are of the types usually called Sassanian or perhaps Coptic. To find such textiles, especially in silk, so near the confines of China proper, raises a question yet to be answered. The raw material, the silk itself, is believed to have reached Europe from China in the sixth century. Were these stuffs, then, woven in Western Asia and sent back as manufactured goods to China, or did there exist in China itself a manufacture of textiles specially suited for the Western markets? This is another of the many puzzles presented to the studious world by Stein's discoveries.

The early Chinese accounts are full of references to embassies and missions between China and the middle East,¹ to countries identified as Persia, Mesopotamia, etc. These writers not unnaturally describe the missions to China as those of tributary nations, the gifts they brought being considered as tribute. However this may be, it can hardly be doubted that during the early centuries of our era there was frequent intercourse between

¹ Hirth, *China and the Roman Orient*, 1885.



Tempera paintings on north-west and north-east walls, Antechapel of Cave XVIII, Wan-fo-hsia. (*Serindia*, fig. 246)



Tempera paintings on north-west and north-east walls, Antechapel of Cave XVII,
Wan-fo-hsia. (*Serindia*, fig. 247)

Chinese and Arabs and Persians, and that indications of such influence in the arts is to be expected.

According to the most recent authorities, it was only the oriental dependencies of the Roman Empire that were known to the Chinese, who appear to have thought Antioch to be the capital city, and were ignorant of the existence of Rome. This ignorance is not, however, of prime importance, for it is fair to assume that Antioch, though possessing a local style, might yet possess many products of truly Roman taste and manufacture.

In addition to the thousands of inscribed rolls and paintings, Stein secured in the neighbourhood of the 'Thousand Buddhas' and from other sites a quantity of terra-cottas, stucco heads or figures, carvings in wood, the majority of which can safely be assigned to about the T'ang dynasty. The construction of the stucco figures is the same as that of the Buddhist figures in the temples of the 'Thousand Buddhas'—a foundation of vegetable fibre on which lumps of clay are first made to adhere, and finally, by superimposing layers of stucco, the mass is modelled to assume the desired form. Needless to say, the transport of such friable images over deserts, mountain passes, and finally by the more ordinary means of carriage, was a very troublesome matter, and it is not a little surprising that so many have survived.

I hope I have been successful, in my brief summary of years of toil and travel, to bring before you some idea of what Sir Aurel Stein has accomplished in the service of this country.

One can understand how this oriental Sahara would strike a Western mind. It is not without interest to quote the Chinese view of it.

The account of Chinese pilgrims starting from Tun-huang in A.D. 400 refers to the Taklamakan as a place 'in which there are many demons and hot winds. Travellers who encounter them perish to a man. There is not a bird to be seen in the air above, nor animal on the ground below. Though you look all around most earnestly to find where you can cross, you know not where to make your choice, the only mark and indication being the dry bones left in the sand' (cf. pl. XVI).

I should now like to put before you, in a few concluding sentences, what this service means in the way of increasing the material available for the study of early and medieval China, and her relations with other countries, both distant and near.

Until about a quarter of a century ago, it may be said that in Europe nothing was known of the art of China of the T'ang dynasty beyond the picturesque traditions to be found in Chinese works—a source of information closed to all but the few. In Japan, however, the tradition had not only been cherished, but

some of the temples were, and still are, the fortunate possessors of splendid statues made by Japanese artists, admittedly founded upon the style of the Chinese T'ang artists. From these it was possible to surmise how grand a period of art had apparently been lost to the world.

The revolutions, peaceful or the reverse, to which China has been subjected for some decades have brought to light a vast mass of new material.

It is the main purpose of warlike revolutions, whether in China or elsewhere, to bring the great ones of the country down from their lofty stations, while their possessions are dispersed. In this wise there came into the Chinese market, and eventually to the West, a number of works of art of early time that the mandarins had carefully guarded, not only from Western possession, but even from foreign eyes. At first they were hardly understood, and, like the embroideries from the 'Thousand Buddhas', it seemed impossible that they could be of the great age claimed for them. A few of the keener observers among us, however, were not slow in realizing that the Chinese claim was justified, and eagerly paid the modest sums they demanded. When by degrees the art world at large had acquired the requisite insight, the competition became vigorous, and prices soared into wild flights. But from this source, the godowns of disgraced mandarins, numberless examples of early Chinese ceramics, bronzes, and perhaps paintings became available for the Western collector, and doubtless more are still to come.

Another and perhaps more fruitful source of supply was due to a more peaceful form of revolution, the general introduction of railways into China. Hitherto a perpetual obstacle to archaeological investigation had been the deeply rooted fear of any disturbance of the tombs of their ancestors. As these tombs were to be found almost everywhere, excavations were practically impossible. The pursuit of wealth, however, has sufficed to overcome, even with the conservative ancestor-worshipping Chinese, their ancient reverence for the resting-places of their forefathers, so that it became the habit of the emissaries of American museums to offer a prize of a dollar for every grave that was disclosed in the progress of the railway works. And at that cheap rate the unchanging Chinese disposed of their ancestors to the Western barbarian. Archaeologists in most cases are but vaguely interested in Chinese ethics, and in this case the pursuit of wealth has indirectly tended to a very signal increase of our knowledge of Far Eastern art, and has opened up unsuspected avenues for research and comparison.

Thanks to these radical changes in the Chinese outlook, great



View across room of ruin L.B. IV, Lou-lan site, towards NW., after excavation.
(*Serindia*, fig. 109)



Remains of wood-carvings from ruin L. A. III, Lou-lan station. (*Serindia*, fig. 99)

quantities of works of art from early sites have been dispersed over the Western world, and in such quantities that the trained eye is able, even from the evidence of the objects themselves, to group them into consecutive periods. America has not been altogether idle in attention to this new source of knowledge, but in this country also there are a few men who, undeterred by the novelty of the artistic type, were not afraid to venture boldly into the field thus presented, and add group to group while the harvest was still to be gathered. To some of us in the Society, the name of our Fellow Mr. Eumorfopoulos will immediately occur as the high priest of this cult of early Chinese art. It required no small amount of courage twenty years ago to give sums of money not inconsiderable for works of art of a kind till then entirely unknown, and the art world in England will always be deeply in his debt for having so greatly enriched this country, sometimes in defiance of the warnings of others of greater experience but of less real insight. For it is a curious fact that our French friends, in the earlier years of this Chinese revival, took a very gloomy view of the nature of the new importations. They shook their heads very sadly when I displayed with some pride my recent acquisitions at the British Museum, and spoke of the almost superhuman skill of the Chinese forger of antiques. The obvious reply was that if the modern Chinese were capable of producing works of art of such high quality, they were well worth collecting, no matter what was the story that accompanied them.

These doubts, wherever they existed, have now been long dispelled (though the Chinese forger has not been altogether idle), and the masterpieces of the earlier dynasties stand unchallenged in our museums and in private possession.

Their value and interest is enhanced beyond words when we have in addition such a collection as that brought home by Sir Aurel Stein. By singular good fortune he has retrieved just the very objects that the earth can never yield to us. Pictures, embroideries, manuscripts, such as constitute his hoard, even had they been buried in the graves, would have been destroyed by damp in much less than a thousand years. His finds in the bone-dry cave of the 'Thousand Buddhas' form the necessary complement of what excavation has yielded from China itself, with the result that we have in England what is probably a unique mass of material for the study of Chinese archaeology, religion, and art during the three centuries preceding the Norman Conquest.

To this period belong the great majority of the works of art found by Sir Aurel Stein, though naturally enough, when the vast area of his travels is borne in mind, there are many pieces that are older, and some more recent. In fact it can almost be

claimed that the collection represents more or less the first thousand years of our era. It will take many accomplished scholars a long time before we can profit by the information contained in the hundreds of manuscripts now deposited either in the British Museum or in the Central Indian Museum at Delhi. That they are a mine of knowledge of the most diverse kinds there can be no doubt.¹

Just as Stein's manuscripts have reference to many matters beyond epigraphy and language, so the ceramic or bronze relics in such a collection as that of Mr. Eumorfopoulos raise questions remote from either craftsmanship or art. Many of the figures, I am not sure that it is not the majority, of the T'ang period in his cabinets show racial types very different from the Chinese, and no doubt represent their western neighbours, the Huns and others. Some of the plates in Stein's books show just such people, and so marked are their facial characters that there can be no reasonable doubt that Stein's attendants preserve unchanged to this day the countenances of their forbears of the seventh century or thereabouts. The point might be profitably followed up in the proper place and by a practised hand.

I have endeavoured in this brief review to put before you a summary of what, in about twenty years of travel, Sir Aurel Stein has accomplished. I consider it a remarkable achievement, and one that merits wider recognition in the outer world than it has yet received. I trust that my small tribute may help in this direction, and that what I have said may induce others to pay a visit to the British Museum and see for themselves the treasures, whether manuscripts, paintings, textiles, or terra-cottas, that Stein has brought to us for the better understanding of the ancient East, its people, its languages, and its art.

[This address was accompanied by a series of Sir Aurel Stein's lantern slides, kindly lent by the Royal Geographical Society.

The illustrations are from *Serindia*, by the kind permission of the Secretary of State for India, and the Delegates of the Clarendon Press.]

¹ It is a question, and an important one, as to how far the Indian climate will be suitable for many of these very delicate antiquities. The opinion of some competent authorities is that much will deteriorate and become useless.

Notes on the Panels from a Carolingian Ivory Diptych in the Ravenna and South Kensington Museums, and on two Fourteenth-century Ivory Groups

By ERIC MACLAGAN, C.B.E., F.S.A.

[Read 16th March 1922]

Panels from a Carolingian Ivory Diptych

THE three plaques of ivory here illustrated are already well known to students of such work, but there has been some uncertainty as to the form in which they were originally joined together. One of them, representing the Eagle of the Evangelist St. John, is in the Victoria and Albert Museum,¹ for which it was acquired in 1867 from the Webb Collection; the other two, with the Angel of St. Matthew and a half-length figure of Christ, are now in the Museo Nazionale at Ravenna.

The panels were originally of the same size; that in London measures $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. by 5 in. (12 by 13 centimetres), but the outer edge of each of the Ravenna panels has been slightly mutilated. On each the figure represented is enclosed in a circular moulding, richly carved, with a bead and reel ornament; this is again enclosed in a square border of conventionalized acanthus, and the corners are filled with boldly-cut foliage. The London panel is painted in vivid dark red and green, as is also the panel with the symbol of St. Matthew at Ravenna; the panel with the figure of Christ has no traces of painting, except that the letters IC XC have been inscribed, apparently in gold, on each side of the head. It will be admitted that the artist was much more successful with his magnificent eagle than with his human figures; which in that imitative age may only imply that he had a finer model—perhaps some Roman imperial device—to copy (figs. 1 to 3).

Some time ago my colleague Mr. King, in examining the London panel, was struck by the faint remains of writing at the back of it. Unhappily there is not much to be made of this, nor

¹ No. 269-1867.

does it appear that the writing, if it were completely legible, would throw any great light on the ivory carvings, for it is much later in date. But in discussing it we noticed that the panel was unquestionably cut off from the top of a larger panel, apparently the leaf of a diptych, for the flat raised border still remains on the top and the two sides, and one side is pierced with numerous



FIG. 1. The Eagle of St. John.

slanting holes, presumably for a thong fastening to attach the two leaves together.

This had already been noted by Maskell in 1872.¹ Maskell was not aware of the connexion of the panel with those at Ravenna, but all three panels were discussed by Westwood in 1876,² though they are described as having formed part of a reliquary. The Ravenna panels have since been well illustrated in *Arte Italiana* for 1898,³ where Corrado Ricci suggests that they

¹ *Description of the Ivories Ancient and Mediaeval in the South Kensington Museum*, p. 109.

² *Descriptive Catalogue of the Fictile Ivories in the South Kensington Museum*, pp. 117-18, and 360.

³ VII (1898), pl. 28, p. 51.

formed a triptych with the London panel. Finally, all three panels are illustrated and discussed in considerable detail by Dr. Adolf Goldschmidt in his *Elfenbeinsculpturen aus der Zeit der karolingischen und sächsischen Kaiser*.¹ Dr. Goldschmidt writes: 'If only the symbols of St. Matthew and St. John were preserved, we might have supposed that we were confronted by the remains



FIG. 2. The Angel of St. Matthew.

of the cover for a Gospel-book, consisting of four parts . . . but as the figure of Christ provides a fifth panel, the reliefs may have formed the decoration of an upright Cross, with Christ in the middle and the Evangelists at the ends of the arms . . .

The mouldings and piercings at the back of the South Kensington panel make it clear, however, that this suggestion cannot be accepted. In reply to an inquiry, Signor Santi Muratori, honorary inspector of monuments and excavations, has very courteously furnished me with photographs and particulars of the Ravenna panels, which make it possible to reconstruct the original diptych with comparative certainty.

¹ I (1914), pl. 16, pp. 20-21.

It was of considerable size, each leaf measuring 5 in. in width and about 14 in. in height. Each leaf was made up of three nearly square panels with the symbols of two of the Evangelists at the top and bottom and a figure, in one case of Christ and in the other probably of the Virgin Mary or perhaps St. John the Baptist, in the middle. The mouldings at the back show that on



FIG. 3. Christ Blessing.

the right leaf the symbol of St. John was at the top, with the figure of Christ below it, and presumably the symbol of St. Luke (or St. Mark) at the bottom. On the left leaf the symbol of St. Matthew was certainly at the top, with—again presumably—the symbol of St. Mark (or St. Luke) at the bottom. The position of the three panels which have been preserved is quite certain from the mouldings and piercings at the backs.

There are no traces of writing on the back of the St. Matthew panel—the left leaf—but the back of the panel with the figure of Christ shows similar traces to the London panel. These consist of a few words in a small liturgical hand of the 13th–14th century, and three or more memoranda or receipts in a much larger and perhaps rather later cursive hand of the fourteenth century.

Mr. J. P. Gilson, of the British Museum, who has been kind enough to furnish me with the above particulars, has deciphered a few words from a photograph of the back of the London panel. The inscription in liturgical writing, two or three lines of which run across the bottom of the London panel, seems to begin *Confer opem misero . . .*, and the fifth word may be *acidie*, in which case it is presumably a prayer against sloth; but I have not been able to trace any known liturgical formula beginning in this way. The notes in the later cursive hand are not easy to disentangle. After a few disjointed words or letters one seems to contain the words *die dominica . . . hanc(?) . . . ego Ricardus(?) Laurentius(?) resepi de . . .* Below it is another note with *Ego Ricardus . . . anno d(?) . . . die veneris martii recepi . . .*

Below this comes the liturgical inscription which just continues on the top of the Ravenna panel (the back of the Christ), and below this again is a third cursive note which seems to have the words *Laurentius . . . anglo . . . clas . . . die d . . .* There are also traces of similar writing running sideways, and two drawings, one a rough sketch of a face and the other something like a decorated initial T.

There seems no reason to suppose that the writing is not Italian; it is just possible that the *clas . . .* in the last note, if it has been read correctly, may be part of the place-name Classis. The Ravenna panels were actually at Classe up to the end of the last century, and the diptych may have been there in the fourteenth century as a complete whole. It is clear in any case that it was complete somewhere, probably in Italy, at that time, and it seems likely that the painting on the two upper panels may be of the same or a somewhat earlier date, rather than contemporary with the carving.

It might have been difficult to date the London panel, with its grandly-designed eagle, by itself. In the Webb Collection it seems to have been called Byzantine of the eighth century, and Maskell catalogued it as Byzantine twelfth century. In the Westwood Catalogue the three panels are given as North Italian(?), ninth century. Dr. Goldschmidt, who had already discussed these ivories in 1905 in the Prussian *Jahrbuch*,¹ classes them in his *Elfenbeinsculpturen* as belonging to the Ada group of Carolingian ivories, and dates them in the ninth century.²

¹ *Jahrbuch der Königlich Preussischen Kunstsammlungen*, xxvi, p. 60.

² The 'Ada' group, one of several into which Carolingian ivories have been divided, is so called from its relations with a manuscript of the Gospels at Trèves, illuminated for the Abbess Ada about the year 800; various centres have been suggested for this group, which probably originated in the Middle Rhine or Moselle

The same ninth-century date is apparently accepted by Molinier¹ but he regarded the three panels as neither Italian nor Carolingian, but rather as Byzantine in the stricter sense of the word; associating them, as also does Dr. Goldschmidt, with the ivory relief of a standing Christ on the cover of a manuscript² in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. It may be noted that the reference to Molinier is in each case accidentally omitted in Dr. Goldschmidt's book.

If, then, we take the date of ninth century as generally accepted, the balance of authority as to the place of execution is strongly in favour of a Western rather than an Eastern origin; and probably the view taken by Molinier would not now be upheld. Dr. Goldschmidt's comparison of the figures with those on the Lorsch book-covers (in the Victoria and Albert Museum³ and in the Vatican), and of the acanthus borders with those on the fine diptych with scenes from the life of Christ in the Rylands Library at Manchester, and on the single leaf of a diptych with two Virtues in the Carrand Collection at the Bargello, will be generally recognized as plausible. The Manchester and Florence diptychs have also a very similar bead and reel ornament, which, though common on late classical diptychs, is rarely to be met with on Carolingian ivories. The Bargello diptych-leaf came from Ambronay, near Geneva, the two book-covers from Lorsch, in Germany (Hesse-Darmstadt, not far from Worms); the Manchester diptych cannot be traced back beyond the collection of Samuel Rogers. I doubt if it would be profitable, in the present state of our knowledge, to speculate much further as to the district in which what we may recall the Ravenna diptych (the fragments of which we have been considering) was carved; except so far as to say that it was most probably within the eastern half of the empire of Charlemagne at its widest extent, and that it might have been in Italy.

The form of the diptych as reconstituted is, so far as I know, unique. A three-fold division of each leaf into separate square or oblong panels is not uncommon in Early Christian and Carolingian ivory diptychs; and at least one Consular Diptych—that of Philoxenus, A.D. 525, now in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris—has an arrangement of three linked circular medallions, two of which district. In his first article Dr. Goldschmidt regarded the London and Ravenna reliefs as forming part of a later (10th century) group following on the Ada group, and classed with them the diptych with Christ and St. Peter at Darmstadt, and (at a further remove) the diptych leaf with the Washing of the Apostles' Feet and the Crucifixion at Bonn. In the later classification of the *Elfenbeinsculpturen*, however, the reliefs are put back with the Ada group itself in the ninth century.

¹ *Les Ivoires*, p. 86.

² MS. Lat. 9387.

³ No. 138-1866.

which enclose half-length figures. But I know no other example of circular medallions enclosed within rectangular compartments. The size is unusual at such a date; each leaf is about the size of the leaf of the Consular Diptych of Anastasius in the Victoria and Albert Museum,¹ but the only later diptych leaf as large or larger that I am acquainted with is the relief of the Nativity and Baptism of Christ at the British Museum,² dated by our Fellow Mr. Dalton about A.D. 1000. This measures a fraction of an inch more in height, and was probably when complete about the same width; but there are others which do not fall very far short of it.

A Re-carved Ivory Group of the Fourteenth Century

About two years ago Major Astor very kindly allowed me to photograph two pieces out of his fine collection of medieval ivories at Haver Castle in Kent. One of these was a group which puzzled me as to its subject and nationality—but not, so far as I then saw, as to its date, which seemed to be clearly fourteenth century (fig. 4).

I sent a print of my photograph to my friend M. Koechlin in Paris, on whose supreme competence in such matters there is no need to insist here. He, too, was puzzled by the subject, and he suggested that the group might possibly be English—an idea which had also occurred to me independently—as it does not quite fit in with any known style of French work.

Some months later, when I happened to be looking at the photograph, the subject occurred to me, as it has probably already occurred to others. The group (which is between 5 in. and 6 in. in height) I think undoubtedly represents St. Joseph and the Blessed Virgin finding Christ in the temple; the little figures round the base are the doctors, made small to show their relative unimportance; and there was presumably a corresponding group showing Christ on some sort of a raised seat surrounded by more of the diminutive doctors.

I must admit that I have never seen a similar representation, and in any case detached groups of this period, other than statuettes of the Virgin and Child, are exceedingly rare. The present group to some extent recalls the large chessmen of the same period, generally considered to be of German origin, in which subsidiary figures on a small scale are gathered round the base of king, bishop, or knight.³ But a much closer parallel is

¹ No. 368-1871.

² No. 53 in Mr. Dalton's *Catalogue*.

³ There are examples in the British Museum (a king and a bishop), in the Victoria and Albert Museum, and elsewhere.

afforded by the sadly damaged ivory group of the Adoration of the Magi in the British Museum.¹ In this the Virgin is seated with the Child on her knee, and the three kings on a much smaller scale are gathered round her feet. The similarity extends only to the composition, for the British Museum Adoration of the Magi is of considerably earlier date.—Mr. Dalton places it as early as the middle of the thirteenth century. But it is generally accepted as of English origin, and this would to some



FIG. 4. Ivory Group, belonging to Major Astor.



FIG. 5. Ivory Group, from photograph belonging to M. Koechlin.

extent strengthen the claim of the present group to be regarded as English.

When I wrote to M. Koechlin suggesting this interpretation of the subject—the Virgin and St. Joseph with the doctors in the temple—he agreed with it, but at the same time he sent me a photograph which he had come across in looking through his wonderful collection, and this shed new light of a rather disturbing kind on the ivory. This photograph (fig. 5) shows an almost identical group, 15 cm. or a shade under 6 in. high, which was some twenty years ago in the possession of a Paris dealer; almost identical, but seriously damaged. The first idea that occurs to one is that the

¹ No. 248.

group at Hever must be a copy of the damaged group; but a careful comparison of the photographs makes it certain that the two groups are really only one, and that it has been to a large extent—to a very large extent, I am afraid—re-carved since the first photograph was taken. The re-carving has been most skilfully done, and I must confess that I had no doubts of the authenticity of the work when I saw it. The material, indeed, is old, still, the group is one example the more of the uncanny skill with which imitators can on occasion work, and of the ease with which the surface of ivory can be treated to produce any desired effect. M. Koechlin, of course, had not seen the original at all, but only my photograph.

So far as I know I have never seen an ivory re-carved in this way before; but perhaps I have without knowing it. It is a treatment that is unfortunately rather often applied to later Gothic wood sculpture, especially in Germany; before the War there seems to have been at least one workshop where second-rate or damaged wood figures of the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries were bought up, and the faces and hands, and perhaps details of the drapery as well, very skilfully and effectively re-carved, thus immensely increasing their sale value. I have seen a fair number of figures treated in this way, and they can of course be very deceptive, as the material and part at least of the surface is genuine enough.

An Ivory Group of the Maries at the Sepulchre

Leaving this unpleasant subject—a painful one for all collectors, and a particularly painful one, if I may say so, for museum officials—I should like to add a few words about a singularly beautiful and indisputably authentic ivory belonging to Mr. Henry Harris, of 37 Kensington Square, which he has been kind enough to let me bring here to-night; it has been for the past year exhibited on loan at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The group, or rather relief (the background has been cut away) came into his possession by bequest, and nothing is known of its previous history (fig. 6).

Beyond calling attention—and even this is hardly necessary—to its quite exceptional beauty, I do not think there is much that need be said about it. It represents the two Maries with their pots of ointment at the sepulchre of Christ. It belongs to a rare group of medieval French ivories (there can be little hesitation in accepting them as French, and of the fourteenth century) where the figures are relatively of considerable size; this example is

$4\frac{1}{4}$ in. high and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide at the base, or nearly 11 cm. by 9 cm. There is every reason to believe that they formed part of the large ivory retables of which no complete example has survived, and that they were intended to be mounted in an architectural setting on a background, perhaps of ivory, perhaps of ebony or



FIG. 6. Ivory relief, belonging to Mr. Henry Harris ($\frac{1}{2}$).

black marble, which explains the cutting away of the ivory round the figures. Nearly all the separate groups or figures of this class which are known connect themselves with the Passion, which was of course a usual subject for retables in any material. Such altar-pieces may have been the precursors of the well-known composite bone retables made at the end of the fourteenth and in the early fifteenth century in the north of Italy by the Embriachi

family, but they must have been on a very different artistic level from these rather tedious productions.¹

The scanty remains of the French ivory retables of the fourteenth century have been dealt with by M. Koechlin in an essay in the *Monuments Piot*,² and more briefly in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* for 1906.³ The figures in them, with their peculiar sharp features, are all more or less of the same type, and they may well have come from the same workshop or tradition. Among them are two *Annunciations*, at Langres and in the Bargello, and a number of Passion scenes, including part of a *Betrayal* (St. Peter drawing his Sword), at the British Museum. One particularly fine series, scattered among various private collections in Paris, but apparently homogeneous, includes a *Betrayal*, a *Mocking of Christ*, a *Christ at the Column*, an *Executioner*, and a *Deposition from the Cross*. The lovely group of the *Two Maries* seems fairly closely related to this series and to the Bargello *Annunciation*, and like them it must count among the finer examples of French ivory carving in the fourteenth century, standing out conspicuously above a mass of work which too often represents little better than the organized production of a flourishing trade-industry.

DISCUSSION

Mr. DALTON said the idea that the panels formed part of the covering of a cross had always seemed improbable, though crosses of metal had similar panels on the arms. Such treatment of large ivory plaques would be inappropriate, and even the original diptych must have been of unusual size. Like that of St. Michael in the British Museum, the diptych necessitated a tusk of extraordinary dimensions. Several ivories were known with inscriptions on the back, but the latter were generally disappointing.

The PRESIDENT thought it opportune to remind Fellows of the existence of the Arundel casts of ivories, a collection due to the energy of Alexander Nesbitt and others who went about making copies of the leading examples. Inscriptions written on the back of ivory panels were generally liturgical, and the subject had been taken up with ardour by his friend Mr. Meade Falkner, late of Elswick. The Society was indebted to Mr. Maclagan not only for an account of the diptych but also for a sight of the charming group of the Maries at the Tomb.

¹ The best known, as well as the largest, are the altar-pieces in the Certosa at Pavia (datable about 1400) and in the Louvre; a third was in the collection of Mr. Pierpont Morgan. The work of the Embriachi family has been very fully discussed by J. von Schlosser in the *Jahrbuch der kunsthistorischen Sammlungen des allerhöchsten Kaiserhauses*, xx (1899), pp. 220 ff.

² XIII (1906-7), pp. 67 ff.

³ XXXV, pp. 61-62.

Note on the Hallstatt Period in Ireland

By E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Ireland

[Read 23rd March 1922]

ON page 86 of the 2nd edition (1912) of the late J. R. Allen's *Celtic Art* is the statement, 'Of the smaller Hallstatt sword with an iron blade and a bronze handle, having antennae-like projections at the top, one specimen from the Thames is to be seen in the British Museum, and there are about half a dozen others in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin.' Déchelette (*Manuel*, ii, 2nd part, page 737 and note 3) repeated this on Allen's authority. But no swords of this type have, I believe, been discovered in Ireland. As no examples have been exhibited with the Academy's collection it is difficult to account for the mistake.

There sometimes appears to be a tendency to attribute to Ireland an undue wealth in Early Iron Age types, possibly owing to a reliance on vague statements, such as that made at the hearing of the Broughton Gold Ornaments case, as to Ireland's richness in Danubian types.

The typical objects, known to me, imported into Ireland in Hallstatt times or locally imitated from Hallstatt types, consist of some twenty-four bronze swords with trapezium-ended tangs, one specimen of the great Hallstatt iron sword, seven winged sword-chapes, seven bucket-shaped cauldrons, and between fifteen and twenty riveted vessels, including one of iron, a fragment of a gold cup, a gold band and some ribbons of gold, two flesh hooks, and two shields. Among doubtful objects are nine cheek-pieces for horse-bits, two iron spear-heads, and, more doubtful still, two bracelets and four brooches. The principal Hallstatt types not found in Ireland are bronze razors, cordoned buckets, horseshoe-handled swords, swan-necked pins, various kinds of bracelets, brooches, and pendants, glazed and coloured pottery.

The Continental Hallstatt period appears to correspond in Ireland to the last phase of the Bronze Age (Montelius's fifth period), the true Iron Age not beginning until the La Tène epoch. If it should be thought that the exotic objects or copies are too numerous and well distributed to be due to importation, it may be urged that a number of Early Iron Age types (including

a Hallstatt iron sword) have been found in Scandinavia, as well as a number of Roman objects, yet no Hallstatt or Roman invasion of Scandinavia is suggested.

In England the evidence for a Hallstatt period has of late years considerably increased, and Mr. O. G. S. Crawford,¹ in a paper of much interest, has brought forward evidence in support of the view that towards the close of the Bronze Age, about 800-700 B.C., the British Islands were invaded by the first wave of Celtic-speaking peoples, the Goidels or Q-Celts, who introduced the Hallstatt culture into the islands.

The division of the Celts into Q and P with two corresponding invasions was the theory popularized by the late Sir John Rhys. But it has been subjected to annihilating criticism by both Zimmer² and Meyer.³ From their researches it appears that no Goidel ever set his foot on British soil save from a vessel that had put out from Ireland, the traces of Goidelic speech in certain parts of Britain being due to settlements of Irish Goidels in historic times.

MacNeill⁴ has also condemned the Q and P theory as unsound, pointing out that though the Irish Celts retained Q in their language where the British Celts replaced it by P, no such difference has been shown to have existed between the language of the Western Celts and that of the Belgic Celts on the Continent; the spread of such a linguistic change might possibly have been arrested by so considerable a barrier as the Irish Sea, but it was hardly likely to have been prevented by the waters of the Seine and the Marne. Professor O. J. Bergin informs me that there is not enough Old Gaulish material extant to solve the problem of the early distribution of the Q- and P-Celts, or the date of the change from Q to P. Most of the very scanty remains of continental Celtic have P, but there are a few words such as *Sequana*, *Sequani*, and on the Coligny Calendar occurs *Equos*, *Equi*. There is no evidence to show that the word *Kassiteros* is Celtic: it occurs in no known Celtic language. It is found in Greek from Homer's time and in Sanskrit; but in neither does it look like a native word. The received opinion of orientalists is that it is derived from some nation situated between Greece and India, perhaps the Elamites.⁵

The view that Ireland was not colonized by the Celts until the

¹ *Antiquaries Journal*, ii, pp. 27-35.

² *Abhand. der Königl. Preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften*, 1912 (*Auf welchem Wege kamen die Goidelen vom Kontinent nach Irland?*).

³ *Cymmrodorion Society*, 1895-6, pp. 55-86.

⁴ *Phases of Irish History*, 1919, p. 46.

⁵ Pokorny, *Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie*, ix, p. 164.

Late Celtic period demands consideration. Characteristic Early Iron Age antiquities are not numerous in Ireland. Many typical forms are lacking. The complete absence of the later Hallstatt horseshoe-shaped swords points against a settlement. Even the La Tène invasion seems, on archaeological grounds, to be not previous to the Second La Tène period; for no Early La Tène brooches or swords have been found. Late Celtic antiquities are not numerous in Ireland, and though some are of considerable beauty, none is early in form.

Another argument against an early Celtic invasion is to be found in the number of social survivals of a non-Celtic character, which can be traced in *Táin Bó Cuailnge* and related sagas.¹ If the Goidels had reached Ireland in 800 or 700 B.C. it seems unlikely that such survivals would have existed up to the beginning of the first century A.D., the accepted dating for the shaping of these tales.

In England it appears that so numerous are the Hallstatt remains that they must be accounted for by an invasion. But it seems unlikely that the invaders were Goidels. Is it necessary for them to have spoken a Celtic language? M. Camille Jullian,² if I interpret him aright, would place the earliest home of the Celtic-speaking peoples on the shores of the Baltic, from whence, about 530 B.C., they spread over Western and Central Europe, the previous population of these parts being Ligurians, a people not differing more from the Celts than the later Gauls differed from the Franks and Romans. If this view could be accepted it would indicate that the Hallstatt civilization, at least in its earliest phases, was not Celtic; therefore it would permit a Hallstatt invasion of England, removing the difficulty of the absence there of Q-Celts; while it would suit the Irish evidence admirably. For judging from the scanty available physical remains, taken together with Irish literary sources, the Irish population was broadly divided into two types, a short, dark, long-headed group of Mediterranean affinities, and a long-headed, fair, tall people of Nordic type, the first being the pre-Celtic, and the latter the Celtic, portion of the population. Also this would agree with Reinach's suggestion, made many years ago, that an invading Northern people were the destroyers of the splendid bronze and gold civilization of the pre-Celts.³

Perhaps one might even go a step farther and suggest that the wonderful revival of art in the Christian period culminating in

¹ See Zimmer, *Sitzungsberichte der Königl. Preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften*, ix, pp. 174-227.

² *Histoire de la Gaule*, pp. 229, 248.

³ *Revue celtique*, xxi, p. 172.

the eighth century, with its magnificent jewelled shrines and illuminated manuscripts, was due to the reassertion of the artistic genius of the old artificers in bronze and gold—the pre-Celtic people.

DISCUSSION

Mr. CRAWFORD had attempted, in a paper on the Hallstatt period in England (*Journal*, January 1922), to equate an archaeological period with a philological event. He had followed Sir John Rhys, but was prepared to withdraw the Goidelic invasion, and look for another name to distinguish an invasion of Britain for which there was archaeological evidence. One thing was certain, that the settlers at All Cannings Cross, near Devizes, were invaders who arrived not long before 500 B.C. and certainly not after that date, nor was it likely that they were without predecessors. The pottery with finger-tip ornament was not found in England associated with any other ware besides that decorated with haematite. A racial problem was involved, and as archaeology could not reveal the language of the new-comers, it must be left in the hands of philologists.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH said the subject was a topical one, and in view of recent surprising developments in England it was rash to dogmatize or to pin one's faith to any one of the current theories with regard to the Celtic movement to the west of Europe. At Hallstatt itself there was a surprising blend of funeral rites, and authorities had not yet reached agreement as to the nationality or language of those who cremated and those who buried their dead unburnt, in that or any similar burial ground.

The PRESIDENT said it was unsettling to have the opinions of the late Sir John Rhys refuted by more than one contemporary philologist, and a fresh start would have to be made, but he was not sanguine in view of the widely divergent views and methods of philology and archaeology. Fresh evidence on one side or the other might, however, clear the ground, and Mr. Armstrong's pronouncement gave the Society a good idea of the points at issue.

*A Late-Medieval Bracer in the British Museum*¹

By O. M. DALTON, M.A., F.S.A.

THE archer's bracer illustrated in the fig. on p. 209 is of cuir bouilli, the ornament on the outer side consisting of a rose crowned, a design of oak leaves and acorns treated in a conventional manner, and the words **ihc helpe** (*Jesus help*).²

A tradition, apparently not very ancient, associated this rare and interesting object with certain relics of Henry VI once at Bolton Hall, near Sawley, in Bowland (Bolland), Yorkshire. I have failed to find confirmation of this tradition, and it is contradicted by Mr. W. A. Littledale, F.S.A., whose family was long connected with Bolton Hall; Mr. Littledale informs me that the bracer was never preserved in the house with the objects said to have been left there by Henry VI and now preserved at Liverpool.³ But additional evidence may be derived from the object itself. The crowned rose appears to be a Tudor rose, and the character of the lettering is that of the first decade of the sixteenth century rather than that of 1464, the date of the battle of Hexham, when Henry VI concealed himself in the North after the defeat of his army.⁴ It is to the reign of Henry VII, and to the end of the period when the longbow was used as a military weapon, that the bracer must therefore be ascribed; and, though from the romantic

¹ The use of the bracer was to protect the wrist of the hand grasping the bow from the impact of the string when the arrow was released. During the periods, historical and earlier, from which examples are known various materials have been used, from stone to metal. The present example was laced to the wrist by thongs passing through the holes.

² The bracer is 4.92 in. in length. It was formerly in the possession of Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., Secretary of the Society in 1814, and Principal Librarian of the British Museum, 1827-36, from one of whose descendants it has been acquired for the Museum. It was figured (the design upside down) as a headpiece to a chapter in the Badminton volume on Archery, by C. J. Longman and Col. H. Walrond, p. 161, fig. 110. For general remarks on bracers in that volume, see p. 321.

³ These objects, a boot, a glove, and a spoon, are reproduced in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1785, p. 418. The belief that the bracer was also at Bolton Hall was current in the year 1860; for it is held by the writer of an interesting note on an ivory specimen in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association* for that year, p. 338.

⁴ This is the opinion of Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., who submitted the bracer to a careful examination.



A late-medieval bracer ($\frac{2}{3}$).

point of view the new association is less welcome than the old, it still allows us to class this wrist-guard among objects of exceptional rarity. There are literary references to leather bracers: Gervase Markham in his *Art of Archerie*, printed in 1634, alludes to the use of Spanish leather for the purpose.¹ If we go back into the Middle Ages we find Chaucer in the prologue to the *Canterbury Tales* giving his yeoman 'a gay bracer', which may well have been of cuir bouilli like that under discussion. For when new, our example was a more brilliant object than it is now. The ground, punched all over with small circles, still shows traces of gilding, and the inscription and other parts in relief may have been coloured. From the badge which it bears and the fine quality of its workmanship we may assume that it was used by some one in the royal service, perhaps by a person of rank.

Actual bracers of the Middle Ages are far to seek. For the sixteenth century and later, ivory examples are known; one is figured by Skelton,² another, carved with the figure of St. Sebastian and dated 1589, was exhibited at a meeting of the British Archaeological Association in 1860.³ Perhaps the bracers best known to archaeologists are those of slate-like stone used in the Early Bronze Age, of which the one with gold studs, from a barrow at Kelleythorpe, near Driffield, is an exceptionally fine example.⁴

¹ Quoted by the writer in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association* already mentioned, vol. xvi, 1860, p. 338. Ascham, in his *Toxophilus*, describes the use of the bracer, but does not specify the material.

² J. Skelton, *Antient arms and armour from the collection of . . . Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick*, pl. xxxiv, fig. 2.

³ *Journal*, xvi, 1860, p. 337.

⁴ Formerly in the Londesborough Collection, now in the British Museum. See *Guide to the Antiquities of the Bronze Age*, 1920, p. 81.

The Seal of Robert Fitz Meldred

By W. A. LITLEDALE, F.S.A.

[Read 9th March 1922]

AMONG some old family deeds in my possession is a quitclaim by Robert Fitz Meldred to Henry Spring of four marks of silver being the annual rent of the town of 'Hoctun', probably Houghton le Spring in the bishopric of Durham. The date is about 1230. Attached to the deed is the seal in white wax of Robert Fitz Meldred (fig. 1). The seal is circular, and when perfect was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter; it bears a saltire which it will be noticed is very narrow, and the legend, now partly broken away, that originally read¹

[S]IGI[LLVM R]OBERTI [FILII MEL]REDI

The exact date of the matrix of a seal such as this cannot, of course, be given with certainty, but I venture to think it may be placed before the year 1200. Although Sir William St. John Hope in his paper on the Seals of English Bishops² gives useful approximate dates for the various kinds of lettering, his remarks relate to episcopal seals only, and he guards himself against necessarily applying them to other classes. The lettering of the seal now under discussion is rough and of an earlier type than the ordinary Lombardic which is met with in the thirteenth century; we may perhaps place it between the Roman capitals which ceased about the last quarter of the twelfth century and the Lombardic capitals.

Genealogists have attempted to carry the Fitz Meldred pedigree back to Meldred son of Crinan, whose wife Ealdgeth was daughter of Ughtred by his third wife Algiva daughter of King Ethelred. This Meldred had two sons, Gospatric, Earl of Northumberland, and Meldred, the latter of whom is said to have been the father of a Meldred living in 1082, whose son Ughtred had a son Dolphin. From this date we have the descent proved by Dr. Round from documentary evidence.³ Dolphin, who in 1131

¹ The same seal attached to a charter at Durham on which the legend is complete gives this reading; Greenwell and Blair, *Durham Seals*, No. 1742.

² *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xi, 305.

³ Round, *Feudal England*, 488-90.

obtained from the Prior of Durham a grant of Staindrop, which included Raby,¹ had two sons Meldred and Patric.² Meldred, probably the elder, had five sons, Robert, Gilbert, Richard, William, and John.³ The eldest of these sons, Robert, was the owner of the seal now exhibited. His father, Meldred son of Dolphin, is referred to in the *Boldon Book*,⁴ a survey of the lands of the Bishop of Durham compiled in 1183, as having formerly held land at Stella near Winlaton on the Tyne (*terra quae fuit Meldredi*



FIG. 1. Seal of Robert Fitz Meldred (†).

fili Dolfini) from which it is to be inferred that either he was then dead or had sold the land. In the same survey Robert Fitz Meldred, his son, is entered as owner of lands in Whessoe.⁵ Dr. Round states that Meldred Fitz Dolphin died in 1195 or 1196,⁶ but the entry in the *Boldon Book* suggests the possibility of his death having taken place before 1183. The importance of establishing the time of Meldred's death is that by it we get the earliest possible date for the seal, for Robert Fitz Meldred is

¹ *Feodarium Prior. Dunelm.* (Surtees Soc.) 56.

² *Ibid.*, 100 n., 140 n.

³ *Ibid.*, 53 n., 54 n.; Simeon of Durham *Opera*, (Surtees Soc.), 154, 157.

⁴ *Boldon Book* (Surtees Soc.), 35, 69.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 20, 57.

⁶ Round, *op. cit.*, 490.

unlikely to have had a seal before he had come into his father's inheritance.

Robert Fitz Meldred married in 1213 Isabel de Neville daughter of Geoffrey de Neville by Emma daughter and heir of Bertram de Bulmer. Isabel was sister and eventually heir of her brother Henry de Neville who died after 1216. Geoffrey was probably a son or possibly a grandson of either Gilbert de Neville, the imaginary admiral of the fleet of William the Conqueror, or of Ralph, a younger brother of this Gilbert, both of whom were descended from Richard called de Neville from his fief of Neuviſes sur Tocque in Normandy.

Geoffrey son of Robert Fitz Meldred and Isabel de Neville assumed the name of his mother's family. He seems, however, to have retained the arms of his father, for his son and heir Robert, according to the roll of Henry III of about 1245-50, sometimes known as Glover's Roll, bore as his arms gules, a silver saltire. This is the earliest instance hitherto known of the saltire being borne by the Nevilles, and it would seem from an illustration in Drummond's *History of Noble British Families* that the seal of Henry de Neville, brother of Isabel, probably of between 1199 and 1216, bore a ship or 'nef', but it is not on a shield.

The seal of Robert Fitz Meldred, the Englishman, is the earliest, I imagine, that is known, showing the saltire, which was to become the cognizance of the great medieval family of Neville. If this quitclaim with the seal of Robert Fitz Meldred is thought worthy of a place in the British Museum I should propose to deposit it there and to add a cast of the seal to the Society's Collection.

*Note on the Fitz Meldred Seals*¹

By C. H. HUNTER BLAIR, M.A., F.S.A.

THERE is another seal of Robert son of Meldred in the treasury of the Dean and Chapter of Durham (fig. 2). It was unfortunately omitted, or the slip has been lost, from the manuscript catalogue made by our late fellow, Dr. Greenwell, and so does not appear in the Catalogue² of Durham Seals recently published by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is of paste, varnished a dark brown colour, round in shape, with a diameter

¹ The illustrations to this note are reproduced by permission of the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

² It is figured on Plate VI, No. 1 Surtees, *History of Durham*.

of 34 mm.¹ Its motive is armorial, the heart- or pear-shaped shield bearing a saltire. The legend, in a fairly good type of early Lombardic, reads :

✠ SIGILL · ROBERTI · FILII MELDREDI

The charter to which it is attached is a grant from Robert son of Meldred, of two bovates of land in 'Brandspath' (now Brancepeth) to Thomas the butcher, burgess of Durham. It is undated and the witnesses are not people of importance whose date is known. There can, however, be little doubt that both the charter and the seal are of the early thirteenth century. It is not a *secretum* or a counter-seal but a seal proper ; it is difficult to say whether it or the larger one described by Mr. Littledale is the



FIG. 2. Seal of Robert Fitz Meldred ($\frac{1}{2}$).

earlier in date and use. There are numerous examples in Durham treasury of the larger example which must be dated about the last decade of the twelfth or the very early years of the thirteenth century ; of the smaller seal there is only one impression whose date can only be fixed approximately. I am inclined to place it, in spite of the earlier form of the shield, rather later than the larger seal. The legend is in a later type of Lombardic and is better spaced, the saltire is also more in harmony with the shape and size of the shield, there is more feeling for proportion and form than is seen on the larger seal. It is also to be remembered that, with the opening years of the thirteenth century, there came a general tendency to reduce the unwieldy size to which some armorial seals had attained. In any case they are two fine examples of early armorial seals.

¹ Durham Treasury 2^{da} 11^{mae}, Specialia, No. 47.

There are also in Durham treasury some examples of a fine seal¹ of another of the sons of Meldred, also unfortunately omitted from the Catalogue of Durham Seals. It is that of Gilbert a younger brother of Robert. It is round, 40 mm. in diameter, and has for device a splendid lion passant, pacing to the sinister, with his head turned backwards and his tail curved over his back (fig. 3). He is full of life and strength, and is a good example of the severity of design and the feeling for proportion of the twelfth-century artist. The legend, in a rude type of Lombardic, reads :

✠ SIGILLUM · GILBERTI · MELDREDI

The impressions are on brown wax (one on paste varnished), and



FIG. 3. Seal of Gilbert Fitz Meldred ($\frac{1}{2}$).

with one exception are all attached to the documents by white round cords of woven hemp (like string). These cords, before sealing, have been passed through a small hole cut in a square piece of white woven linen with a blue pattern on it, which acts as a loose cover to the seal. This method of protection is rare but it is very effective as the seals are all in perfect preservation.

From the names of the witnesses to certain of the charters this seal may, I think, be dated *circa* A. D. 1195-1200. One is Emericus (Emery Talboys) Archdeacon of Durham *circa* A. D. 1198-1213;² another is Philip son of Hamo styled sheriff. He filled this office in the last years of the episcopate of Bishop Hugh Puiset³

¹ Durham Treasury 1^{ma} 11^{mae}, Specialia, Nos. 15, 16, &c.

² Le Neve, *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae*, iii, 302.

³ Durham Treasury 3^{cia} 7^{ae}, Specialia, No. 21.

(*ob.* 1195), and probably later. The letters of the legend bear a striking resemblance to those on the larger seal of his brother Robert, both seals being of similar date.

There is also at Durham¹ a very interesting and beautiful later seal of Gilbert which should be mentioned in this note. It is of brown wax, round in shape with a diameter of 55 mm. The



FIG. 4. Seal of Gilbert Fitz Meldred, called Hansard ($\frac{1}{2}$).

shield, placed on a plain background, is charged with a chief over all a bend (fig. 4). The legend is in a fine ornamental type of Lombardic:

✠ SIGILLVM ✕ GILBERTI ✕ HAVSART

He is styled in the document Gilbert Haunsard; the first witness to it is Robert son of Meldred. That this Gilbert was the same man as Gilbert son of Meldred is amply proved by a charter in Durham Treasury,² amongst the witnesses to which are Robert son of Meldred and Gilbert Hansard his brother (*fratre suo*).

¹ Durham Treasury 2^{da} 11^{mae}, Specialia, No. 16.

² *Ibid.* 2^{da} 4^{ae}, Specialia, No. 8.

This fine seal illustrates not only the tendency at the beginning of the thirteenth century to replace the devices on earlier seals with armorial charges, but also that sense of form and proportion so characteristic of these early armorial seals.

DISCUSSION

Rev. E. E. DORLING said the subject was of interest to genealogists and all historically-minded Fellows. From the heraldic point of view the seal was the most important in the country, and only one was at all comparable, that of Alice, countess of Lincoln, who died 1160. But her seal was that of a great house extinct centuries ago; while Robert the son of Meldred displayed a coat of arms which had been borne from the 12th century, and was still borne by his direct descendants. Mr. Littledale had raised a number of debatable points, and apparently forgot that heraldry had been codified less than forty years before Fitz Meldred placed upon his seal the saltire which became the arms of the Nevills. Arms were still so much a novelty when Robert Fitz Meldred succeeded that he was probably the first of his house to assume the saltire. The lettering pointed to some date about 1183. Reference had been made to the coat of Henry Nevill, brother of Isabel, but the nef attributed to him was only a badge. Nevill was first recorded as bearing gules, a silver saltire in Glover's roll of 1245. The width of the saltire had no significance. He was inclined to respect the tradition that Gospatrick was the father of all the Nevills. The seal had been exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, and he expressed the gratitude of all interested persons to Mr. Littledale for allowing the Society to see it, and above all for presenting it to the nation for the common benefit and its own security.

Mr. PAGE added that Mr. Round in giving the date of Meldred's death¹ probably relied on an entry in the Pipe Roll of 7 Richard I (1195-6) which stated that Robert Fitz Meldred paid 600 marks for the livery of his father's lands. It was possible, however, that Robert Fitz Meldred was a minor at the date of the Boldon Book, and the entry in the Pipe Roll gave us the date of his coming of age. As a minor he would not have had a seal of his own.

Mr. LITTLEDALE replied that he had drawn attention to the narrowness of the saltire only to show how roughly seals were cut at that period.

The PRESIDENT pointed out the extreme modesty of the donor who had left the importance of his gift to the British Museum to be estimated by Mr. Dorling. The seal might appear to some a trifling detail of history, but it was on such accurately dated and carefully studied documents that modern history was based. The communication was of more than ordinary importance, and all were to be congratulated on the addition of the seal to the national archives.

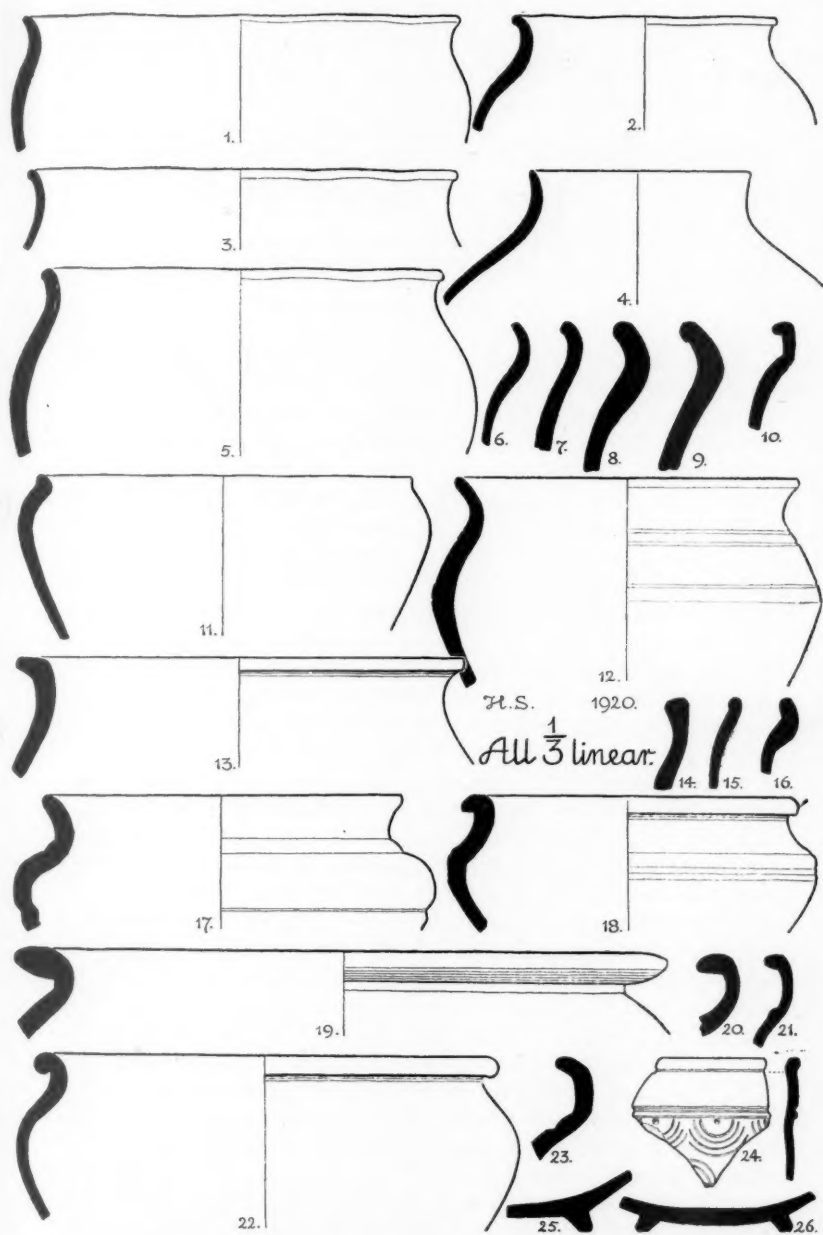
¹ Round, *Feudal England*, 489.

A Roman Site at Ham, near Newbury, Berks.

By O. G. S. CRAWFORD, F.S.A.

DURING the late autumn of 1919 I did some digging in a gravel-pit where, during the war, I had found fragments of pottery. One workman was employed and the necessary funds were subscribed by residents in the Newbury district. The pit is in the parish of Thatcham, on the south side of the Bath road, exactly midway between Thatcham and Newbury, in the angle between the Bath road and the 'lower way' to Thatcham. The gravel for which it is worked is that of the lowest terrace, about twenty feet above the Kennet; the terrace here forms a bluff on the north side of the valley. The field in which the gravel-pit lies is called Prince Field on the Thatcham Award Map of 1817. The pottery was most abundant in the east and south faces of the pit, where old trenches and remains of fire were also found. It was possible to distinguish between the gravel filling of these old trenches and the much compacter undisturbed gravel; and the work consisted in clearing out the filling, which yielded a large quantity of potsherds. On the south side a trench was followed for several yards in a south-westerly direction; it seemed to get broader to the south-west and the sides less steep, and it eventually seemed to widen out into a circular pit. As, however, the pottery got scarcer and the work of completely excavating the pit would have been long and costly, it was not attempted. Besides pottery, nothing at all was found, except a small sandstone hone. The principal types found have most kindly been examined by Mr. Heywood Sumner, F.S.A., whose drawing is here reproduced. All are Romano-British in date, but Mr. Sumner regards nos. 1-16 as of Late Celtic *type*, and no. 24 as Belgic. The rest he believes to be Roman.

Immediately to the south-west is a very copious spring flowing out into the Kennet from under the gravel. This may have determined the selection of the site. In a field on the north side of the Bath road, at a point a quarter of a mile north-north-west of the gravel-pit is a well that fell in during the same year (1919). Possibly there was a large settlement at this spot covering the ground now crossed by the Bath road. The Roman road from Silchester to Spinae and Cirencester must have passed within half a mile of the gravel-pit. There are no traces of it now to be discovered here, but I have little doubt that the back lane from Shaw, joining the Bath road at the old toll-house by the second milestone from Newbury, coincides pretty closely with the course of the Roman road.



Pottery found at Ham gravel-pit, Newbury, by O.G.S. Crawford.

Further Discoveries of the Neolithic and Bronze Ages at Peterborough

By E. T. LEEDS, M.A., F.S.A.

[Read 12th January 1922]

IN 1910 Mr. G. Wyman Abbott read to this Society a paper in which he gave some account of his discoveries of early British remains at Fengate, Peterborough (see *Archaeologia*, lxii, 352 ff.). Since that date he has been assiduous in collecting from the same locality such further material as has been brought to light in the process of gravel-digging. This new material already serves to indicate that the site was occupied continuously from Late Neolithic down to Late Celtic times, and, if only for that reason, is of the highest importance, since it is but seldom that a site with signs of habitation covering so long a period comes to light in this country.

The collections formed by Mr. Abbott are too extensive to admit of their being treated within the limits of a single paper, and it is proposed to defer consideration of the finds belonging to the latter part of the Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age to a future time. The present account will be restricted to such new discoveries as link on to those already published in 1910, particularly as they serve to throw fresh light on that as yet very imperfectly known subject, the pottery in use in Britain before the coming of the beaker-people.

Mr. Abbott has honoured me by inviting me to undertake the pleasant task of describing his finds, and this task has been made comparatively simple, inasmuch as he has placed all his notes and sketches at my disposal, and has given me the benefit of the views formed by himself from long acquaintance with, and acute observation of, the material and the circumstances of its discovery.

The site, as seen when set out on a rough plan, is so confused that it is impossible to say that any special portion of it was occupied exclusively at one period. The recorded finds of the Neolithic and Bronze Ages, with the exception of one particular section of the Neolithic material, seem to be distributed indiscriminately over the whole area without rhyme or reason.

Up to the present time the Iron Age finds are more restricted in their distribution—that is to say, they are not found in all parts of the site, but there is nothing to indicate a shifting of the ground occupied, since these later finds are interspersed with others of early date in close proximity to one another. In fact it is almost a miracle that the relics of the earlier ages have survived at all. Worked flints are found scattered over the whole area and are of common occurrence in the pot-holes. It is impossible to assign any particular date to the flints, scattered as they are, since the areas of occupation are so intermixed that any given flint might have been used in any period.

The flints found include :

- (a) Three arrow-heads, two of them barbed and tanged, and one tanged only. Several crude leaf-shaped arrow-heads.
- (b) Scores of scrapers of all types and shapes.
- (c) Knives of a primitive type.
- (d) Saws. A large number of these came from one particular area along with two pieces of flint celts.

All the flints are unpatinated and usually lustreless and dull. Quantities of burnt stones are found in the pits or hut-circles interspersed in the dark soil, in which also frequently lumps of clay appear. These may be material used for pottery-making or daub from the walls and roofs of huts.

Neolithic. The discoveries were made for the most part in pits, of varying diameter and depth, of the usual hut-dwelling type. As examples have already been described in *Archaeologia*, lxii, 333, it is unnecessary to dilate on their form here.

Mr. Abbott has observed that the Neolithic remains, chiefly pottery, come from an old land-surface or from small pot-holes (the lower portions of cooking-holes) which are the remnants of excavations dug in Neolithic times and which had been cut down and levelled by later inhabitants of the site.

The pottery is always fragmentary, only scattered pieces being found as a rule and at a depth not exceeding two feet from the surface of the soil. In no instance has Neolithic pottery been found with a burial.

The special class of pottery described below in § vi, on the other hand, has been found solely in one particular area and in excavations filled with black soil.

It is more particularly with the pottery that the present paper is intended to deal, since both the quantity that has been brought to light and the wide variation of the decoration seem to contain within itself the whole history of the final stages of the pottery of the Late Neolithic Period and also afford a remarkable insight

into the elements of Neolithic ceramic which survived in that of the Bronze Age. Mr. Reginald Smith has already described a part of these survivals in his study of the evolution of the food-vessel from the Neolithic round-bottomed bowl (*Archaeologia*, lxii). The new material not only allows us to establish other survivals, but also, as it were, to construct a genealogical tree of the Neolithic pottery itself.

I. The earliest pottery from Peterborough consists of several fragments found together in one pit, with flakes of light brown flint and small black flint scrapers. The pottery itself is of badly

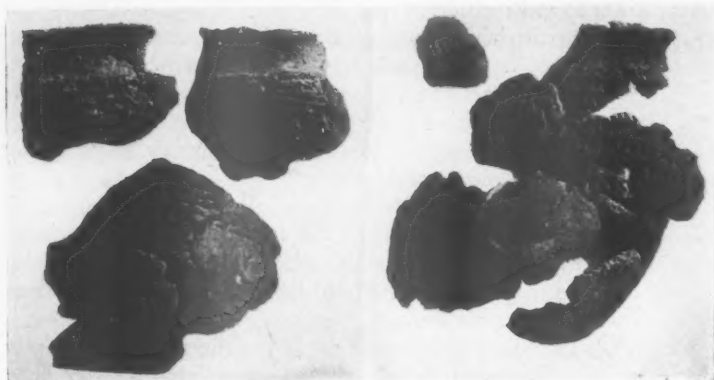


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

compounded soft black paste containing large pieces of quartz, and belongs exclusively to round-bottomed bowls (fig. 1).¹

(a) Exterior surface, brown; interior, black; decorated below the neck with nine rows of horizontal lines impressed by means of a cord.

(b) Exterior, chestnut-brown; interior, black; some twelve rows of horizontal cord-impressions about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. This curious type of decoration also occurs on the lower part of a small Bronze Age vase (for type see *Abercromby*, i, plate XXIX, fig. 1), found at Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, and now in the Peterborough Museum.

(c) Exterior, grey, abraded; interior, brown; decorated with rows of horizontal cord-impressed lines.

¹ Reference should be made throughout to fig. 12, in which sections of the pottery described are given. The Roman numerals refer to the sections in the text, the letters to sub-sections; the figures in brackets to the other illustrations.

Besides the common features of horizontal decoration and imperfect firing, all three sherds show a deeply constricted neck with a very pronounced carination at the shoulder, and all are characterized by the complete absence of any ornamentation above the shoulder, on the lower half of the body, or on the interior of the rim.

II. This class is represented by finds at two points of the site, the first close to that which yielded the fragments placed in Class I, and the second from the bottom of the pit from which came the fine fragments of beakers described in *Archaeologia*, lxii.



FIG. 3.

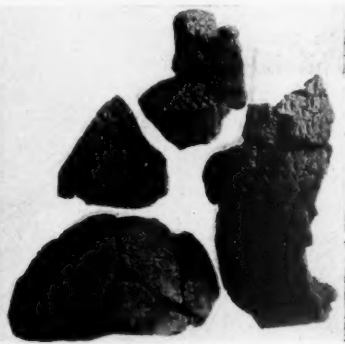


FIG. 4.

They comprise portions of Neolithic bowls, exhibiting the same imperfect firing as Class I, but made of a paste free from gritty lumps and showing an advance in form and decoration. The base may be round, but in some cases flat.¹ The ornamentation consists of horizontal rows of herring-bone or of almost vertical dashes (fig. 2) in cord technique, with one row of diagonal strokes impressed on the lower part of the curve of the neck just above the shoulder. The curve of the neck is less pronounced; the rim is thick, rounded, and undecorated. The fragment of a bowl (restored in *Archaeologia*, lxii, p. 336, fig. 3) belongs to this class, and in Mr. Abbott's opinion should have been shown without decoration on the rim.

A variant of this class appears in pieces of bowls from a pit, 5 ft. deep and 10 ft. in diameter, situated close to the sites of the discovery of Class I and most of Class II. They only differ in

¹ This applies to the largest size of bowls and may be due to the weight of the pot before firing.

the addition of ornamentation on the interior face of the rim in the form of herring-bone or diagonal strokes.

III. Part of a large bowl (fig. 3), almost 1 ft. in diameter, found in 1920 at a depth of about 1 ft. 9 in. below the surface of the gravel at another part of the site, seems to mark a distinct advance, since the exterior surface is red in colour, evidencing better firing of the vase. The interior varies from black to grey. The decoration is still restricted to the upper part of the body and consists of two rows of herring-bone in cord technique deeply impressed. The impressions are thickly set, but seem to go in pairs, the members of which are so close as almost to interlock. Above a line of diagonal strokes on the lower part of the curve of the neck there is added a row of similar but shorter markings. This is evidently the forerunner of the deep circular pittings which appear commonly on Neolithic bowls of a late class (cf. the bowl from Mongewell in *Archaeologia*, lxii, plate XXXVIII, fig. 3, and fragments from Peterborough in *ibid.*, p. 345, figs. 12 and 13).

The upper part of the neck still remains undecorated; the rim, however, has now a bevelled outer face and a flattened top, both of which are ornamented with chevrons or diagonal strokes; internally a line of chevrons has been placed below the rim.

A recent discovery (see fig. 11), since this paper was written, exhibits a hark-back from the point of view of the undecorated neck, but the section of the vase, as also the incised design, puts it at once among the later examples of this pottery. The disorderly tangle of lines is in reality a representation of the herring-bone motive, such as is often found on late Neolithic vases. On the inside of the rim the herring-bone motive remains true to type.

IV. The foregoing material, while presenting some new aspects of Neolithic pottery, belongs mainly to known forms from which the descent of the British food-vessel can be traced. A recent find at Peterborough, however, brings us face to face with a striking development within the Neolithic Period, which throws entirely fresh light upon vases discovered by Mortimer in the course of his excavations on the wolds of the East Riding.

It is no less than a portion of a large vase, probably with flat base, estimated to have been, when perfect, over 1 ft. in height and some $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter (fig. 4). It has a deep, rounded rim connected with the body by a shallow constriction, a relic of the deep neck of the earlier bowls. The upper part of the vase is ornamented as far as a point just below the shoulder with four rows of herring-bone pattern, no portion of the constriction being left unornamented.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES AT PETERBOROUGH 225

The body was cylindrical or barrel-shaped, and, in addition to the single row of herring-bone pattern below the shoulder, was decorated for some $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. with irregular rows of vertical finger-nail



FIG. 5. Beaker from Peterborough (about $\frac{1}{3}$).

incisions, but still the decoration does not extend to the lower part of the vase.

In this remarkable vase we have an exact counterpart to that discovered by Mortimer a few inches above one of the primary interments in Barrow no. 98 on Painsthorpe Wold (*Forty Years*, fig. 335), except that the Yorkshire vase, which measures 8 in. in

height, is decorated only with herring-bone, in itself a survival, and has the constriction left plain. It may be that the burials in this barrow are thus of the very earliest Bronze Age with Neolithic survivals, or even that food-vessels of the type (*op. cit.*, fig. 336) found in grave B, immediately below the large vase, belong in reality to the transition period. The decoration of the inside of the rim of the Yorkshire vase with a lozenge pattern executed in two parallel lines in cord technique is to be noted, as similar decoration occurs on pottery from Peterborough to be described immediately. The lower part of the Yorkshire vase, like that of the Peterborough example, is left plain.

V. That at this stage in the development of Neolithic pottery the continental influences brought by the beaker-people assert themselves is indicated by what is perhaps the most remarkable vase as yet recovered by Mr. Abbott from the Peterborough site (fig. 5).

It was found in 1916 in an upright position in a bowl-shaped hole, about 4 ft. deep and 5 ft. wide, filled with the usual dark soil. The vase is nothing less than a huge beaker, 15 in. high and 10 in. across at the greatest diameter of the belly and at the mouth. It is of fairly good paste, but not with the fine gritty texture of the highly ornamented beaker-fragments described in *Archaeologia*, lxii; it is fired red both inside and out, and is decorated with nine irregular rows of short vertical incisions, the ornamentation reaching to the swell of the belly. Noteworthy is the grooved collar at the rim. In short, this vase, while of the newly-introduced shape, in all else retains clearly the features of the Neolithic ceramic, though in a decadent form, such as might reasonably be expected.

VI. We have now to retrace our steps in order to examine two groups of pottery which, while undoubtedly of Neolithic date, differ from the types which head the preceding series in several important respects. Their exact relation to the other series is not quite easy to determine, but certain indications suggest that they come in at a point a little later than Class III, and in some cases almost certainly earlier.

(a) The finest of these groups comprises sherds of black, medium hard paste of uniform texture with no lumps of grit; some fragments are burnt to a pale red on the outside. They belong to two or three pots, and such rims as have been preserved are thin and of almost uniform thickness, tapering but slightly to the upper edge. These rims are portions of deep-collared vessels like many Bronze Age cinerary urns. The decoration is in every case incised. In one example we have

a collar with seven horizontal lines and, on the body below, herring-bone pattern (fig. 6 *a*) ; another, also part of a rim, shows a succession of six wide-angled, inverted chevrons set one within another, with horizontal strokes between the uppermost chevron and the edge of the rim (fig. 6 *b*) ; while rows of short, vertical, jabbed incisions decorate a third (fig. 6 *c*). Two fragments indicate flat bases ; one with vertical walls and a groove at the junction of the walls and the base is figured (fig. 6 *d*).

(*b*) More important is the second group, which came from two pits measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in depth and some 10 ft. in diameter, and situated 2 ft. apart from one another. In one of them, in an oval grave at the bottom of the pit, was found a skeleton lying in

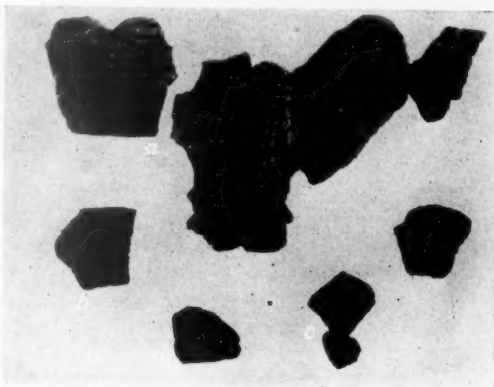


FIG. 6.

a contracted position on its right side with the head to the east. Another pit close by contained the burial of a young person.

The filling of the pits yielded numerous fragments of pottery ; in no case could a complete pot be reconstructed, the inference being that they were parts of broken domestic pottery. The ware is for the most part of a badly baked, thick variety, with plain body and highly ornamented rim, though a few pieces point to decoration of the body of the vase as well. The paste is always coarse black, sometimes hard baked with lumps of quartz mixed in the clay, sometimes almost pure and very soft. The colour after firing varies from brown to light brown and to dark red.

The sherds appear to belong to vessels of three main types :

(1) Bowls of the well-known Neolithic type with constricted neck and with round (or flat) bottom. They vary, however, in one

important respect. The rim, instead of being round or polygonal in section, is bevelled upwards to the edge of the interior wall, which falls in a vertical line downwards. The bevelled face is decorated with herring-bone pattern, as is also the neck and upper part of the body; below that point the lines of the pattern intersect one another (fig. 7 *a-b*). The whole of this decoration is carried out in incised lines; only on the interior of the rim are some very imperfectly executed cord-markings to be found. This appearance of linear incision marks an important stage in what may be termed the decadence of the Neolithic bowl. Similarly, the careless execution of the pattern, as also the form of the rim, seem to characterize a late form of these bowls, as exemplified by



FIG. 7.

the bowl from Upper Swell, Gloucestershire, in the British Museum, and together with the linear incised ornament furnish an initial clue to the date of other pottery from the same group of pits.

(2) Bowls with curved sides and no constriction below the rim; inturned rims bevelled on the inner face. This bevelled edge is decorated with herring-bone or 'wheatear' motives, made with the finger-nail or finger-tip and so deeply impressed as to give the outer edge of the rim an indented appearance. The exterior ornamentation is limited to some two inches in depth at the top of the vase. The designs, which are incised, partake of the nature of hatched triangles, but a noticeable trait is the tendency to curvilinear execution (fig. 8 *a*).

(3) Vessels like the earliest cinerary urns of the Bronze Age, with deep collar and with a slight constriction immediately below and

usually plain body. The rim may be slightly curved in section, with a gently bevelled edge as in the bowls of type (2), or with a steeply bevelled edge, in both cases commonly decorated with herring-bone design; or the rim is almost vertical, slanting but a little inwards towards the top, which has a curved edge, too narrow for decoration.

It is in this class that the curvilinear ornament is most conspicuous. One example shows hatched triangles with an intervening design of concentric curves (fig. 8 *b*); another groups of concentric elliptical curves, the intervals filled up with herring-bone motive (fig. 9). Less ambitious are two vases, one of which, of soft black paste, burnt to a reddish black, has the rim covered

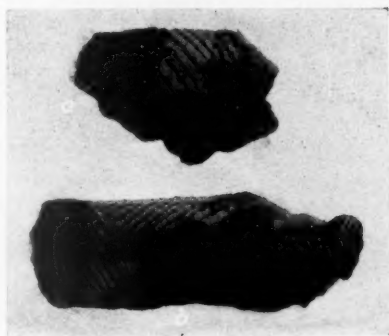


FIG. 8.

with finger-tip impressions, while on the other, of hard black paste, the finger-nail has been used. In all these the finger or nail has been the sole implement employed; even the curved and straight lines have been painstakingly executed by this means, and the herring-bone pattern for which elsewhere the cord is almost invariably used is made in the same way.

Cord decoration is, however, not unknown. It appears on one vase in striking form, in a lozenge pattern with a central dot. In the lower angle made by the junction of each pair of lozenges is inserted an additional inverted chevron. The body of the vase is, unlike the majority of the type, decorated; from such fragments as have been preserved, the design seems to have a tall zigzag pattern, lightly incised with a six-toothed comb (fig. 7 *c-d*). On other sherds the same technique is apparent in diagonal bands

(e.g. fig. 7e). Cord-impressed decoration was also employed for parallel diagonal lines on the collar of another vase.

A restored vase of this class (fig. 10) and part of another have their rims decorated with vertical incisions or finger-markings.

Apart from the deductions which can be drawn from the material already described, further important clues to the date of this group of pottery are available.

The first of these is furnished by a fragment of the base of a well-fired, dark red vase, on which is a horizontal line of decoration impressed with a square-toothed implement, probably of semicircular form.¹ Decoration in this technique is so essentially characteristic of the Bronze Age pottery and is so entirely foreign

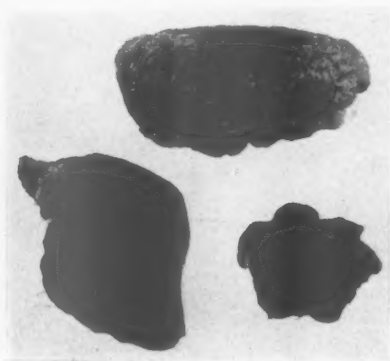


FIG. 9.

to Neolithic ceramic, that we are forced to the conclusion that we are here at the parting of the ways, but it must always be borne in mind that the introduction of the beakers and of bronze are not necessarily synchronous. Further, two fragments of polished celts were associated with this pottery; one, of grey flint, is the butt-end of the common thin-butted type (Evans, *Ancient Stone Implements*, fig. 45); the other, part of the shaft of a narrow celt, or possibly chisel, of white cherty flint, is roughly quadrangular in section, with two wide slightly convex faces, and two narrower edges approximately flat, one of them chipped only. A large, somewhat flat, flint scraper, varying in colour from black to grey, and of pentagonoid outline, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in width and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, as well as numerous serrated flakes, constitute part of the same find.

¹ The line is less deeply impressed at the ends than at the middle.

While the scheme put forward above for the differentiation of Neolithic pottery is, in view of our, as yet, imperfect knowledge of the subject, admittedly tentative, the Peterborough pottery seems to bear all the signs of its makers advancing in ceramic skill by gradual stages, at each of which some fresh contribution was added, whether in improved methods of firing or in decorative ideas. In the latter stages the progress becomes more marked and is clearly the result of the incoming continental influences.



FIG. 10.



FIG. 11.

It is interesting to note further evidence of connexions with Yorkshire, already suggested by the food-vessel from a barrow at Eyebury (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxvii, p. 119, fig. 3). Mr. Abbott has drawn my attention to yet another parallel furnished by sherds, such as that figured in *Archaeologia*, lxii, p. 345, fig. 9, of vases with vertical walls and a sharply inturned lip. They are identical with sherds found by Mortimer in barrow no. 30 in the Aldro group (*Forty Years*, fig. 142), and barrow no. 211 on Acklam Wold (*ibid.*, fig. 219). In both cases these were found in holes, not used for interments, under the floor of the barrow, and thus presumably are earlier than the barrow itself. Further, it is to be noted that the fragment from Acklam Wold shows the unusual curvilinear pattern and that from Aldro incised chevron decoration on

the interior of the vase, both of which features are unknown to Bronze Age pottery.

The significance of the curvilinear phase in the decoration of British Neolithic pottery is not easy to explain. Something similar occurs on vases from Neolithic cists in Arran (*P. S. A. Scot.*,

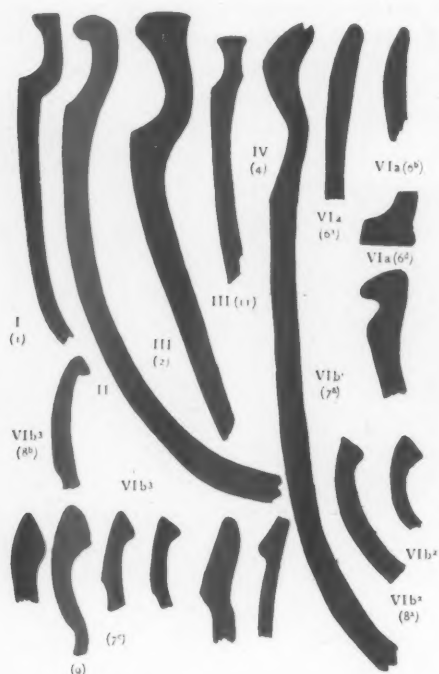


FIG 12. Sections of Neolithic Pottery from Peterborough ($\frac{1}{3}$).

[Roman numerals refer to the main sections; letters, &c., as b³, to subsections; numerals in brackets to the other illustrations]

1902, p. 105, fig. 31, and p. 109, fig. 37), but as yet it is only of rare occurrence in these islands. When we seek for parallels on the Continent, the nearest approach is the decoration on a vase from the dolmen du Conguel, Morbihan (*P. Chatellier, La Poterie aux époques préhistoriques et gauloises en Armorique*, plate VII, fig. 13), but it is almost too far a cry from north-west France to Arran to see a connexion in the occurrence of this type of decoration at these two points, even on the basis of megalithic diffusion, without

some intervening examples. In any case it will hardly serve to explain its presence at Peterborough, which lies entirely outside the area of the megalithic monuments in the British Isles. Further material is yet needed before a solution of this interesting variety of ceramic can be reached.

Bronze Age. In addition to the richly ornamented fragments of beakers published in the previous account of Mr. Abbott's discoveries further sherds of the same nature were recovered from a pit situated at no great distance from that in which the earlier finds were made. They are decorated with incised cross-hatched

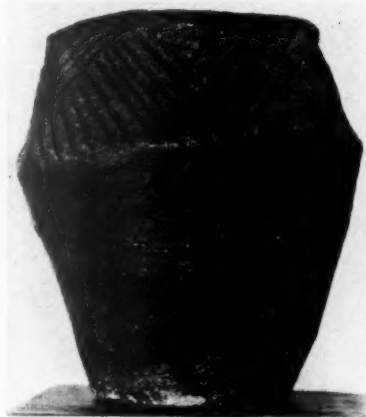


FIG. 13. Urn from Peterborough.

patterns and others executed with a toothed implement. Some ten yards away in a small hole about 3 ft. deep, filled with black soil, a small vase was found resting on the top of the gravel. This pot is of biconoid form, and is made of a gritty paste baked to a yellowish red with black patches. It measures 6 in. in height; the diameter varies from 4 in. across the mouth to 5 in. at its greatest width at the carination of the vase, whence it tapers off to $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. across the base. The decoration, executed in cord technique, is confined to the upper part of the vase and consists of triangles alternating up and down and hatched in opposite directions (fig. 13).

Several burials are recorded, but unfortunately only in a few instances has Mr. Abbott been able to be present when the skeleton was unearthed, although he succeeded in obtaining

sufficient information from the gravel-diggers to reconstruct some of the others. Thus in one case the body lay in a contracted position on its left side, with the hands up to the face and with the head to the north, in a small, shallow grave, 5 ft. by 4 ft. in size and about 3 ft. deep. The head seemed to have been raised slightly, and a deeper excavation made for the reception of the rest of the body. No relics were found.

Another lay fully extended with the head to the north in a

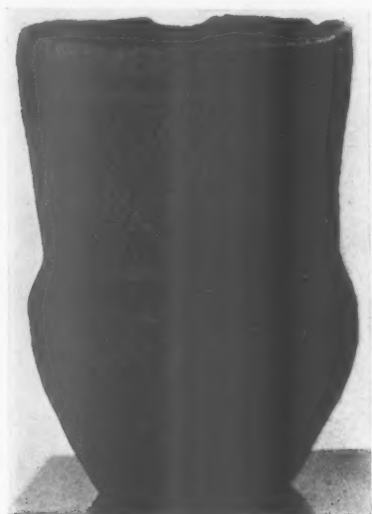


FIG. 14. Beaker from Peterborough.

shallow excavation in the top of the gravel at a depth of about $2\frac{1}{4}$ ft. Other extended interments are recorded, but since none has furnished relics, their date must remain uncertain failing craniological data, since the site has produced numerous ascertained late Bronze or Early Iron Age burials, in addition to which at one time the gallows stood close by, a fact which might well explain some of them.

It has been observed that in all cases the early interments had been placed on the gravel, but one remarkable exception is to be noted. In this case a contracted skeleton lying on its right side with head to the east had been interred at the bottom of a hut-hole, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep and 8 ft. to 10 ft. in diameter, on the oldest floor of the hole.

The only Bronze Age burial with which relics were associated was that of a dolichocephalic adult with wide nose and heavy jaw. The skeleton lay with head to the north-east, on its left side and in contracted position; below the feet and about 3 in. away was a complete beaker of Abercromby's type A. It is a finely made example, of softish paste, varying in colour from red to brown, and measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height and 5 in. across the mouth. It is decorated all over with triangles, zigzag bands, hatched and plain. On the neck a sort of lozenge pattern is achieved by joining the points of two plain zigzag bands with plain vertical bands and hatching the intervening spaces (fig. 14). Near the head of the skeleton was a scraper of elongated type, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long by 1 in. wide.

The present account of Mr. Abbott's collections may be terminated by mention of part of the blade of a bronze palstave, and a sherd of pottery (found 8 yds. away) decorated with thong-impressed herring-bone ornament, both from a circular trench, the significance of which must be left for future description, since a similar trench has come to light in another part of the site.

As I have dealt at length with Neolithic pottery in this paper, this occasion seems a suitable one on which to bring to the notice of the Society a recent discovery in Oxfordshire. Early in September last my friend Mr. R. T. Lattey, M.A., and I discovered a small excavation at the top of a quarry near Asthall Barrow, and on exploring it recovered a small quantity of animal bones, etc., including numerous teeth of pig, and a pale grey flint flake or knife. We were unable to complete the exploration at the time, but on two later occasions Mr. Lattey proceeded to the site and finished clearing out the hole, which proved to be circular, about 3 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. deep. In addition to more bones and teeth he was fortunate enough to recover small fragments of pottery (fig. 15).

One is a rather shapeless piece of a rim, of soft black paste with lumps of grit, and on the inner face has some faint indeterminate markings. Two others are, however, unusual and interesting. They belong to what is perhaps one of the smallest Neolithic vessels so far known from the south of England. Like the first piece they are made of soft greasy paste, but are better baked, being light red in colour inside; the larger fragment would seem to have been subjected to fire subsequent to breakage, since the edges are of the same colour as the interior. Both sherds belong to the same pot.

The larger sherd shows a rim with transverse incisions giving

it a notched appearance; below this is a slight constriction with a row of small holes made with a round, blunt-ended implement, a type of decoration common to late Neolithic pottery in this country. Below the line of holes occurs a type of decoration (visible on both sherds), which I believe is so far without parallel in this country. It consists of curvilinear lines lightly incised.

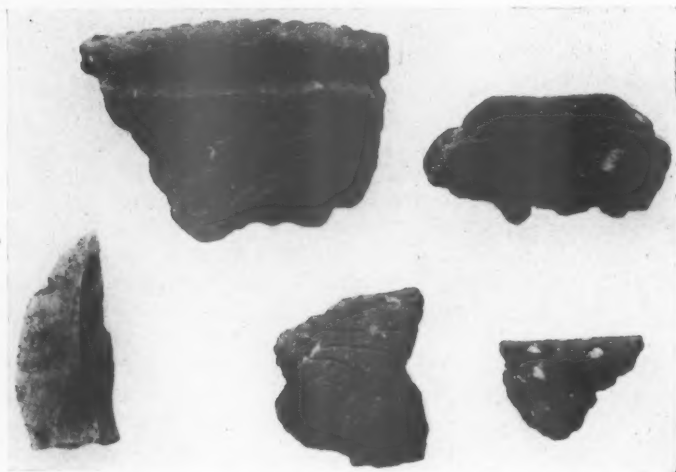


FIG. 15. Pottery from Asthall, Oxon.

In some cases they seem to go in pairs, approximately parallel, with a subsidiary decoration of holes like those round the neck dotted about in a somewhat haphazard fashion. Unfortunately too little remains to make it possible to reconstruct the whole design, so that any comparison with continental pottery decoration must at present be purely tentative. All one can say is that there is something that recalls the *Bandkeramik* of Neolithic Central Europe, and, if the comparison is an apt one, it would show that our knowledge of the influences which passed from the continent to Britain in Neolithic times is as yet in its infancy.

DISCUSSION

Mr. REGINALD SMITH welcomed more specimens of the Neolithic ware exhibited from the Thames last session, and congratulated Mr. Abbott on his discoveries at Peterborough. It seemed to be accepted that the food-vessel was derived from the round-bottomed bowl of the

Stone Age, and a reference to one of the former type in the Layton Collection at Brentford might be made to illustrate the survival of certain characteristics (*Archæologia*, lxi, 10). At the time of writing that was apparently the only Bronze Age vessel showing curvilinear decoration, and the influence of foreign ribbon-ware (*Bandkeramik*) had been suggested to account for it. The gradual flattening of the base was confirmed at Peterborough, but it was curious that the half-round hollow moulding below the lip should be at its best in the earliest stage of development. At present the origin of the moulding itself was unexplained. That the type did not accompany the burials found at Peterborough was surprising in view of its occurrence in the long barrow at West Kennett. One fragment showed a different technique, the paste having been impressed with a toothed implement producing a row of hyphens: it was significant that the same decoration was found in Denmark. The 'multiple arch', on the other hand, had a long history that rendered possible an ultimate connexion with the early Mediterranean culture, Brittany perhaps marking a stage in its dispersion, as the device occurred in the dolmens there. The half-celt from Peterborough, with its thin butt and squared sides ought, according to the current chronology, to date from the dolmen period; and the site might therefore contain remains of the whole megalithic period, ending with the introduction of the foreign beaker. Some of the flints might well be much older, since Peterborough had been one of the few recognized homes of Le Moustier man.

Mr. LEEDS replied that round- and flat-bottomed bowls occurred together, most of the former being ornamented with finger-nail impressions, and the hollow moulding marked and stabbed. Those late characteristics showed that the hemispherical bowl was not confined to the earlier stages of development.

A Rare Form of Bookmarker, circa 1400

By W. PARKER BREWIS, F.S.A.

THE history of this specimen is unknown. I found it among some old documents. It consists of a disc of parchment $1\frac{3}{8}$ in.

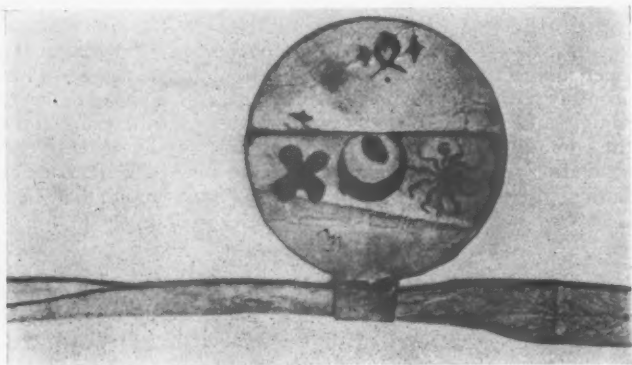


FIG. 1. Medieval Bookmarker, front ($\frac{1}{2}$).

in diameter, having the Arabic numerals 1 to 4 inclusive on either side, the 4 being of early looped form. This disc is pivoted between two semicircular leaves of a folded piece of parchment which cover three figures on either side of the disc, but leave the fourth exposed. These semicircular pieces of parchment have on one side the symbols of the sun, moon, and stars (fig. 1), and on the other side the sun only with the words 'Rota versatil(is)' in a cursive hand of the fifteenth century (fig. 2); the last two letters (is) are represented by a general sign of contraction. There is also a loop at the back through which a strip of parchment about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide and $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. long is threaded. The whole forms such a bookmarker as a skilful penman might make out of a few scraps of parchment in his leisure hours as an aid to his work.

The method of using appears to have been as follows: Presumably the marker was placed in the manuscript at the page at

which the transcriber left off, and the disc then slid down to the line and rotated so as to expose the figure referring to the column at which he stopped. The words 'Rota versatilis'—'A wheel which will turn'—may, of course, refer to the symbol of the sun over which it is placed, but I think it is more likely to be a gentle hint not to forget to turn the disc. Manuscript pages seldom have more than two columns, and the marker has four figures, but at Hereford there are several manuscripts having four columns, and the marker must naturally include the highest possible number that might be required.

The only other example of this type of marker known in this

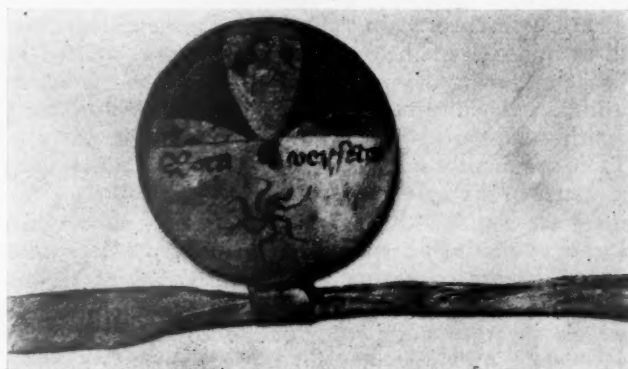


FIG. 2. Medieval Bookmark, back ($\frac{1}{2}$).

country is one in Hereford Cathedral Library. It differs from the one in question in that it is slightly larger and the figures are in Roman numerals. Again, it does not slide upon the slip of parchment, but, of course, the whole thing can be moved up and down in the manuscript.

On Coldharbours

By Lt.-Col. J. B. P. KARSLAKE, M.A., F.S.A.

[Read 30th March 1922]

I THINK I may safely say that there is no place-name in English topography which has given rise to more discussion and controversy than Coldharbour. In the course of a somewhat close and detailed examination of the ordnance survey maps which I had to make while preparing the papers I recently read to the Society on the circumstances and surroundings of Pre-Roman Silchester, I was struck with the frequent occurrence of Coldharbour in that area until I felt convinced that it had some distinct relationship to the subject-matter of my inquiry.

Among the various theories that have been advanced with regard to it, one at least has been generally accepted; that is, that it has some definite connexion with Romano-British civilization in this country. My examination of the maps seemed clearly to confirm this theory. But a study of the works of many writers on the subject of Coldharbours did not help me to account for several circumstances I had noted in connexion with the occurrence of the name. I was forced therefore to approach the subject from a different standpoint from that adopted in previous attempts.

I did so the more readily because I found that many of the premises upon which some writers had based their conclusions did not bear close investigation. For instance, the assertion that the name indicates the use in more recent times of the ruins of Roman buildings for temporary shelter, is negatived by the fact that there is no record of the site of a Coldharbour yielding remains of Roman building. Then again, a very generally accepted explanation that Coldharbours are found on or close to Roman roads, and represent, or perpetuate the memory of, the travellers' rest-houses cannot be maintained in the face of the fact that, so far as I can find, no Coldharbour is on, or sufficiently close to, any Roman road for the purpose indicated or has any very obvious connexion with such roads. Moreover, whereas the Roman road system can still be traced traversing this country

from end to end, Coldharbours can only be found in a comparatively restricted area of south and central England.

I need not refer to more fanciful derivations of the term based on supposed corruptions of words of Latin and even Celtic origin, which pre-suppose circumstances of locality and surroundings that do not appear to exist. It therefore became apparent that a clear conception of what Coldharbour stands for to-day was the first preliminary to any attempt to determine what it stood for in some indefinite period of past history.

Coldharbour, as found on our maps to-day, is occasionally the designation of a mere geographical point or locality, sometimes the name of a house or group of houses, of a road, lane, or wood. But in the great majority of instances it is the name applied to a farm-stead, or group of buildings comprising barns and cattle-shedding usually standing in a small enclosure of about an acre, generally away from any main road and approached by a separate by-lane or field-track; and in almost every instance it is distant from a mile to a mile and a half from a town, village, or other inhabited centre.

It is true that such towns or villages are in several instances the recognized sites of Romano-British settlement; but this is by no means the rule. It is found in very many instances in the neighbourhood of places where hitherto no traces of occupation during that period of our history have been recorded. But I should add there are exceptions to the general rule that Coldharbour is in the vicinity of an inhabited centre. Instances are found of its occurrence far from any habitation, present or past, and this is an important exception. In such cases it is to be found on natural meadows by the side of rivers and especially on the flat marshes of the Thames and Medway estuaries, round the original margin of the Wash, or on and around the great Romney marsh.

But here again its character is the same as on inland sites, a small enclosure containing a farm-stead or cattle sheds. Of this latter class two good examples can be found near London, one on the Purfleet marshes on the Thames opposite Erith, and another on Ham field below Richmond. So that the present-day characteristics of Coldharbour clearly point to a past association with some system of rural economy rather than with any urban or industrial system.

The present occurrence and distribution of the name can be seen on the map (fig. 1). It shows one hundred and fifty instances which I have identified. No doubt other instances can be supplied by those with a more intimate knowledge of local



FIG. 1. Map showing sites of Coldharbours.

Based on an outline map of England and Wales, by permission of Messrs. Edward Stanford, Ltd.

unrecorded place-names than I can pretend to. But I venture to think that the occurrences which I am able to record are sufficient to define the area of distribution for my purpose.

The map shows that the greatest number of Coldharbours is found in south and central England. Starting from the south coast in the vicinity of Portsmouth and Chichester Harbours we can trace two distinct lines or routes, one through Sussex roughly on the line of Stane Street, the other to the west of Hampshire following the Test Valley. Thence they spread roughly over the watershed of the Thames, the whole of Kent, and parts of north Sussex. They spread farther into the upper watershed of the Ouse, and a few isolated examples are to be found round the Wash and Humber, in the Wye Valley, and even in north Somerset and Devon.

Having said so much of the present I shall now endeavour to throw some light on what Coldharbour stood for in the past. And first I think we may dismiss the idea that the name has come down to us in any very corrupted form. In the earliest form of which we have any record it is Cold Harbarow, and practically the only variants now are Cold Harbour and Cold Borough, the former almost universal. Were it a 'corruption of some Latin or Celtic term it is scarcely conceivable that in the numerous instances where it has survived as a local and unimportant place-name, it would have come down to us corrupted into a precisely similar form.

The description intended is what the word denotes, a Cold Harbour. The problem to be solved is: for what purpose or use did it exist. I must again call to my aid Silchester, *Calleva Atrebatum*, that storehouse of information on our early history which has scarcely yet been sufficiently appreciated, except in the purely Roman features that it records. A Coldharbour exists, or rather did exist till recently, in the parish of Silchester. The name was formerly borne by a cottage and small parcel of ground on the road from Silchester to Little London close to the Scotsman's Green, at a distance of 11 furlongs from the centre of the city and just within the boundary of the leugata, roughly midway between the roads to Winchester and Salisbury. An examination of the ground in the vicinity reveals that upon it converge three of the banks and ditches which lead from the south gate to Pamber forest. These 'intrenchments', as they are described on the ordnance maps, are ditches of varying depth and contour with a spread bank on one or both sides. They follow no very direct course but wander about like the modern lanes; in fact they actually constitute lanes in portions of their length.

Some years ago I cut a section down to the undisturbed soil across one of these so-called intrenchments to see if I could ascertain their object or meaning, but I only found a rounded depression with a bank composed of soil thrown up, or rather



FIG. 2. Silchester intrenchments.

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map, by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

spread over, the adjoining surface, and I came to the conclusion that there was nothing to suggest a definite ditch or parapet. It was not until I had read the paper of our Fellow Mr. Kitson Clark,¹ on similar banks and ditches in Yorkshire that I realized the true meaning of these features at Silchester. 'When', he

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxiii, 321.

says, 'men had to drive cattle from pastures of one kind to pastures of another kind . . . we can imagine that a definite track was quite necessary. The track would be ground into dust in dry weather, in wet it would be trampled into mire, and the mud might be taken up and deposited at the side of the track just as happens in our day . . . and the banks might even be accentuated purposely to prevent straying.'

The intrenchments at Silchester correspond to all these conditions, and there can, I think, be no room for doubt as to their being cattle tracks. And at the intersection of three such cattle tracks is the Coldharbour at Silchester (fig. 2). It follows that we must assume that for a long period, perhaps many centuries, cattle were driven in and out of the Coldharbour whatever it was.

At Lambourn, which has so many features in common with Silchester as to suggest a similar date for its original settlement, we find on the Downs some two miles south-east a Cold Borough Hill, and just below it in a sheltered bottom an extensive meadow called the Winter Down (fig. 3). At one end of this meadow is the Winter Down Barn situate beside a square entrenched enclosure. This entrenchment is obviously very ancient. The old turf has reasserted itself on bank and ditch, giving it the appearance of other prehistoric earthworks on these Downs. From the north, this enclosure is approached by a cattle track some mile in length, and from the south a short length of a similar track remains, but cultivation which here reaches within a short distance of the enclosure has obliterated its further course. The Barn, a very ancient structure, has cattle-shedding adjoining it. Here, then, we have what is obviously a cattle enclosure with covered shelter and a barn for storage of fodder situate on Cold Borough Hill, a winter shelter for cattle, in other words Cold Harbour. This, then, is the meaning of Cold Harbour, the Winter or Cold Season shelter, or Harboursing for cattle.

The clue which is thus supplied to explain the nature and use of Coldharbour will be found, if applied to almost any occurrence of the name, to be quite consistent with local circumstances and position. We have almost universally the same enclosure still in very many instances combined with a farmsteading or shedding, the situation isolated from other buildings, most usually away from any main road, past or present, and as at Silchester well away from the settlement centre, and beyond the limits of the cultivated common field.

And were further confirmation needed it can, I think, be found in the numerous instances of Coldharbours on the great salt marshes where pasturing of cattle must always have been, as it is

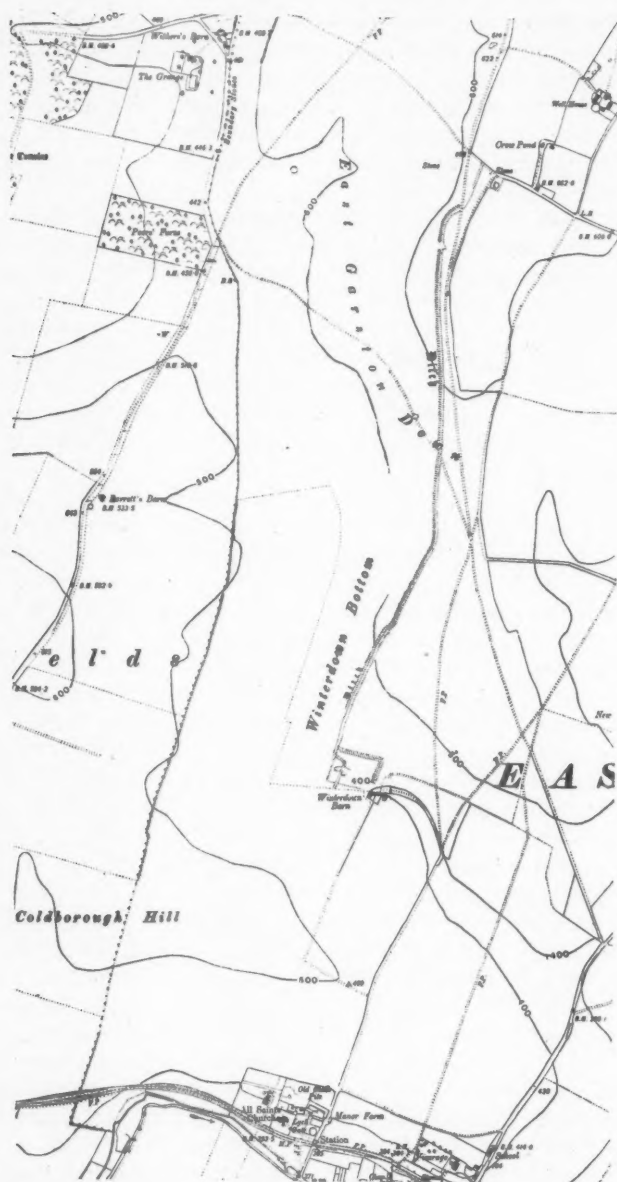


FIG. 3. Lambourn: Winter Down.

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map, by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

still to-day, the only use to which they are adapted. What other use could Coldharbours have served in such situations than as cattle shelters?

Among this latter category must be included the Coldharbours which till recently were to be found round London. Thus there was a Coldharbour at Deptford, south of the Surrey Commercial Docks, another on the site of Blackwall docks, one on the rising ground above what is now Battersea Park, and yet another near the Tower, another in modern Thames Street, another at Kingsland, all on or adjoining the marshes on the banks of Thames and Lea. That at Thames Street *ad foenum* on the ancient hay wharf, perhaps records the stall-fed cattle for milk or meat supply of the City.

The frequent and widespread occurrence of the name in south-central England must bear record of a time when this district was inhabited by a population who were principally concerned with cattle.

Can we say who these people were and when they introduced the use of Coldharbours? To assign a date for the origin of Coldharbours is a task of great difficulty: of direct evidence there is little if any. What there is is purely inferential.

As I have already said, the connexion of Coldharbour with sites known to have been occupied in the Romano-British period has long been recognized, and at Silchester we have the further direct connexion of the cattle tracks with the Coldharbour. All the evidence that can be deduced from their character, situation, and direction points to their being contemporary with the period of occupation of the city, that is, not later than the fifth century. But the evidence, while not conclusive, yet clearly supports a strong presumption of such date for their use, and consequently for the period of the Coldharbour to which they lead; and further presumption of the contemporary use of Coldharbours with the period of occupation of Silchester can be based on the number found in its vicinity. They would scarcely have been established in such numbers round a deserted city, such as Silchester became, and long remained, after the fifth century. In yet another direction we can draw certain very strong inferences as to date, and also as to what people first instituted Coldharbours.

If the area of distribution be studied on the map it will be seen that this area coincides to a very large extent with that in which we have evidence of the Gaulish polygon settlement. The same route inland from the coast as indicated by those settlements is suggested by the line of Coldharbours stretching up the line of

Stane Street, and that passing up the valley of the Test to the west of Hampshire. And the absence of Coldharbours in those parts which were occupied by non-Belgic tribes is very significant. It is entirely absent in East Anglia and Essex; the territory of the Iceni and Trinobantes and the region of occupation of the Durotriges in Dorset.

It may be suggested that they belong to the period of early Anglo-Saxon settlement. But all the evidence that can be derived from their situation is against such a theory. They in no way correspond with any of the recognized settlement areas of this period as defined by the position of the cemeteries of the pagan or early Christian periods. They are to be found alike in the Jutish area of Kent, in Wessex, and some even in Mercia, suggesting no special relation to either.

I come now to my last argument in support of the attribution of Coldharbours to the period of the later Belgic or rather Gaulish invasion, to the period to which the foundation of Silchester and similar polygonal settlements belongs. Here my process of reasoning is based on the persistence of a group of place-names found associated and in conjunction with Coldharbour, which I think can be proved to belong to, and survive from, the period of the Belgic settlement. Adequately to illustrate my case I should need to reproduce large-scale maps of a considerable area of England, but limitations, if only of space, render this course impossible. I am therefore obliged to fall back on sketches or diagrams of place-name groups in the vicinity of various places.

The first example I take from Silchester. And as the *leuga* radius or *banlieue*, which can still be clearly recognized here, is an important factor in the grouping of the names, I reproduce it as a circle of the *leuga* radius. A similar circle of the same radius is introduced into all the other groups I shall refer to, as although in many instances no trace of its existence survives I assume for the purpose of my argument that it was in fact always present, because the relative grouping of names still remains governed by its limits. The group here comprises :

(1) Names derived from the *leuga* Boundary—'Broadway', 'Round Oak'.

(2) Agricultural. 'Coldharbour' the winter cattle shelter, and 'summerlug' the summer cattle quarters. This last meaning is warranted by the fact that the 'summerlug' has similar cattle tracks around it as the Coldharbour and 'sheep-grove'.

(3) 'Beggars Bridge' and 'Gibbet' which speak for themselves.

(4) 'Hundred Acres', 'Inhams', 'Starveall', 'Little London', whose meaning is obscure.

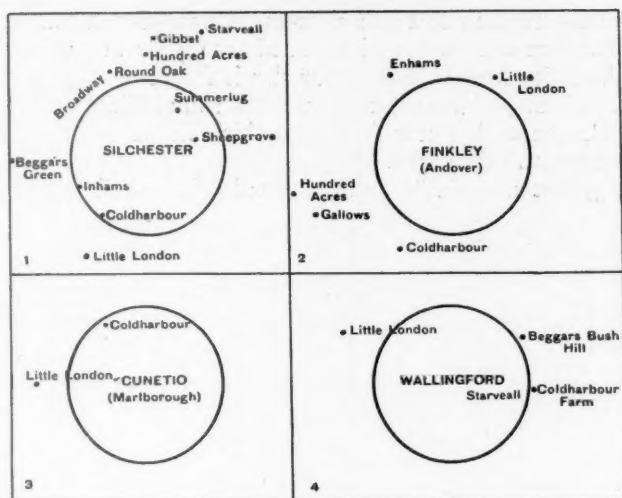


FIG. 4.

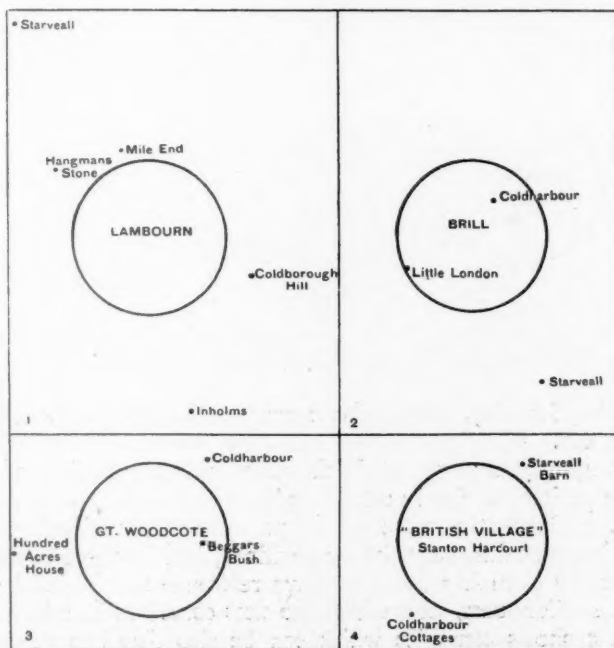


FIG. 5.

I propose to show that this place-name group is not confined to Silchester, but can be found repeated wholly or in part in very many localities where Coldharbour also is found.

Fig. 4, No. 2 shows a group centred round Finckley the site of the Roman station near Andover, which ceased to be occupied at the same period as Silchester.

No. 3, part of a similar group round Mildenhall near Marl-

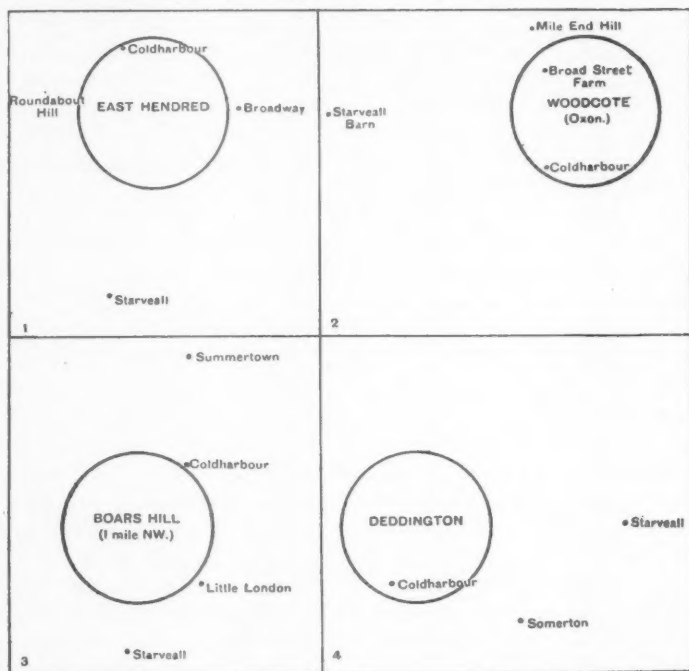


FIG. 6.

borough (Cunetio), which also ceased to be occupied after the Roman era.

No. 4, a group round Wallingford where remains of the Roman period are clearly established.

Fig. 4 shows the same group of names occupying, relative to the leuga radius, very similar positions, and in three instances at least the grouping can only have reference to a period before the Saxon Conquest, after which the sites ceased to be inhabited.

Fig. 5 shows examples which can be also dated to the same period.

No. 1. Lambourn, whose close similarity to Silchester I have already noted.

No. 2. Brill in Buckinghamshire in the vicinity of the Roman Camp on Muswell Hill.

No. 3. Great Woodcote on Banstead Downs where sufficient remains of Roman buildings existed in Camden's time for him to identify it as Noviomagus.

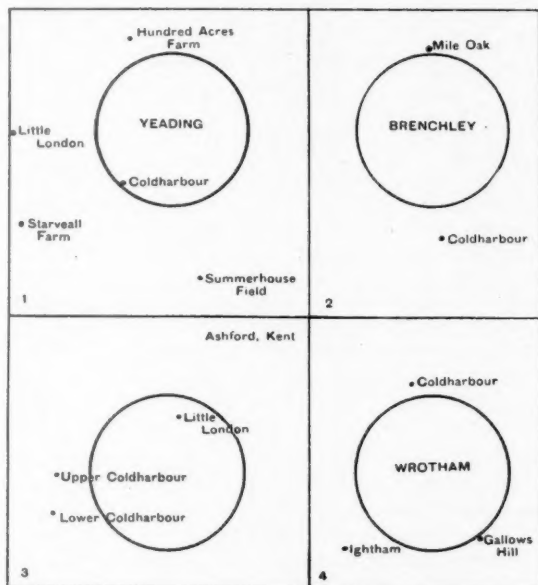


FIG. 7.

No. 4. The British village near Stanton Harcourt in Oxfordshire.

In all these instances we have occupation in Romano-British times, and evidence of the connexion of the place-name group with the Gaulish *leugata*; from which I think we can safely assume that Coldharbour and its associated names belong both to the Romano-British period and to the Gaulish type of settlements which still survived during that period with their *leugata* system.

From this it follows that other examples of the same place-name group may safely be attributed, where found, to a similar period.

Fig. 6 gives examples in North Berks. and South Oxfordshire which may be presumed to have been within the political influence of the Atrebatian capital at Silchester.

No. 1. East Hendred near Wantage, where Broadway and Roundabout Hill record the leugata boundary.

No. 2. Woodcote, just beyond the Thames twelve miles north of Silchester. Here the Mile End and Broadstreet are noticeable.

No. 3. A group centred south of Oxford on the Berks. side of the river.

No. 4. A very similar group at Deddington some fifteen miles

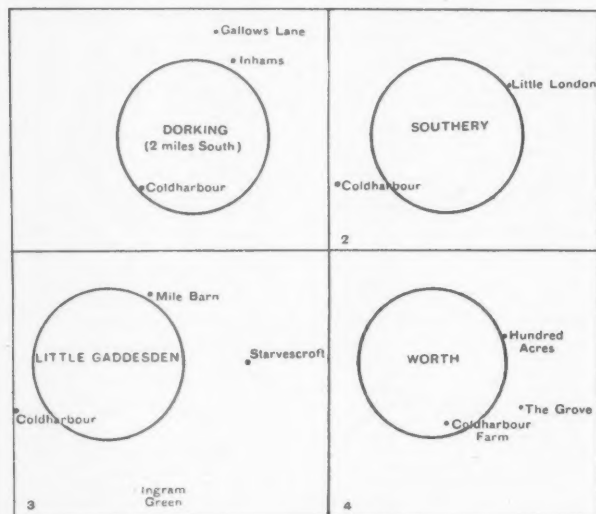


FIG. 8.

north of Oxford, in both of which the 'Summertown' survives with the Coldharbour.

Fig. 7 shows No. 1, Yeading, four miles east of Uxbridge, a very complete group, and three examples in Kent, Nos. 2, 3, 4. The Mile Oak remains at Brenchley.

Fig. 8 gives a group, No. 1, two miles south of Dorking.

No. 2. Southery in Norfolk, near Ely.

No. 3. Little Gaddesden in Herts. where Mile Barn marks the leuga boundary.

No. 4. Worth in Sussex.

These examples by no means exhaust the groups I could cite and illustrate throughout the regions where Coldharbour is found, but I think they suffice to establish my case that Coldharbour, and its associated place-names, denote a settlement of Belgic tribes of the Silchester type-form. In other words, that any village or

town which has retained its Coldharbour can trace its pedigree back to a Belgic ancestry whose descendants have preserved the peculiarities of their civilization throughout all subsequent vicissitudes of our history, or the intrusion of other races and history.

I may fitly conclude my paper with these words written by Sir Francis Palgrave in 1832: 'A dialect closely allied to Anglo-Saxon was spoken in Britain long before the arrival of the last invaders. The basis of Anglo-Saxon is Belgic... and without attempting to define the territories occupied by the Belgians in the days of Caesar... it must be admitted so far as the boundaries of these tribes extended the Belgic tongue was spoken.'

DISCUSSION

MR. C. L. KINGSFORD was familiar with the City Coldharbour, which was first mentioned in 1319, not as a place but a house. It was south of Thames Street, outside the Wall on the foreshore and therefore not of the class under discussion. The collocation of certain place-names in various parts of the country was certainly remarkable, and could hardly be accidental, but as some at least were agricultural, they could occur anywhere. It was however curious to find so many instances of Little London, though they could not date from the early period suggested. St. Nicholas Cole Abbey had been derived by some from Coldharbour, and one at the Tower was connected with Pepys.

The DIRECTOR said the Coldharbour at the Tower adjoined the White Tower, and was certainly so called in the fourteenth century: it was difficult to see how it could be connected with agriculture. The whole subject was of absorbing interest, and the Society was indebted to Col. Karslake for bringing it forward; but it was not only natural but useful to bring all possible objections against the theory to test its merits. The names found in groups, whether of ancient or modern date, could hardly represent pre-Roman conditions, even if the polygonal enclosures could be taken as evidence of Gaulish settlements.

MR. BAILDON entered a *caveat* against any philological conclusions from Coldharbour, and pointed out that Little London was not uncommon in the North of England where there were no Coldharbours. That the latter were cattle-shelters was a suggestion he could accept, and a dialectical analogue of the name might perhaps be recognized in the Summerseats and Summerscales of Yorkshire; but there was probably no Belgic population so far north, and he was not prepared to endorse Palgrave's argument. It seemed rather venturesome to equate Ingham, Ightham, Ingram, etc., and the connexion of such name-groups with ancient inhabited sites proved too much, for no special shelter would be required in the neighbourhood of permanent farm-buildings.

¹ *The Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth*, p. 21.

MR. BONNER welcomed a fresh treatment of an old problem. Ten years ago he had compiled a list of Coldharbours from the ordnance maps and found no less than 240 instances in England. In each case he had noted the distance from any Roman road, and height above the sea, the result being fatal to the theory that Coldharbour implied a Roman road wherever found. Col. Karslake had stated there were no instances on Roman roads, but he had himself found five on Roman roads and six within a short distance of them: about two-thirds of the total were, however, well away from such lines. The names Starveall and Hundred Acres were Anglo-Saxon, but Coldharbour had not been found in our records earlier than the thirteenth century, its medieval spellings, however, clearly indicated its Teutonic origin—a conclusion accepted by philologists and confirmed by the Oxford Dictionary. Sir John Pulteney also had manors in Kent and six or seven of them included Coldharbours; his predecessor had two manors in Kent, and both had a Coldharbour attached. The distribution of the name was not quite as stated: it extended to Cornwall in the west and to Northumberland in the north; Kent had 28 or more, Sussex 21, and Lincolnshire came third with 17. The Anderida district included more than 20. There were both Great and Little Coldharbours, the latter being probably used for a house of later date; but in any form the term could hardly be earlier than the medieval period, while one instance, in Salop, dated only from the nineteenth century. The name was common in Germany also, as Kalt(e)herberg, a very significant fact. In England it was a farm-name, and appeared to be one of a type of such names (of which he read a selection) which were descriptive of the site or the characteristics of the place; and its meaning was merely 'cold shelter'.

COL. KARSLAKE replied that Little London in the City was behind All Hallows on the Wall, on the site of Broad Street, and probably belonged to the Kingsland group of place-names. Whatever its origin, Great Coldharbour ad Foenum was outside the Roman Wall and a suitable place for cattle-stalls. His critics had overlooked the fact that the Coldharbours were clearly related to early sites not inhabited after the Roman period, and the occurrence of Mile End showed that they were connected with the leugata system of Gaul. Silchester seemed to him decisive in that respect.

The PRESIDENT felt that every one present knew much more of the subject after hearing the paper, and the discussion had served to illuminate many aspects of the question. In his opinion, Col. Karslake had proved the main contention, but the early date suggested for the groups of place-names seemed to lack confirmation, the whole terminology being against a pre-Roman origin.

A Small Bronze Group of St. Peter and St. Paul

By SIR MARTIN CONWAY, M.A., M.P., F.S.A.

[Read 6th April 1922]

THIS little bronze (height 4 in.) was recently found in Rome, possibly in the neighbourhood of the Tombs of the Apostles, where excavations have been going on. It obviously represents St. Peter and St. Paul standing side by side with the ✠ monogram, in its early form, behind in the space between their heads.



Bronze group of St. Peter and St. Paul (3).

It came into the hands of Messrs. Durlacher from Rome without any precise statement of origin. I am very much obliged to them for permitting me to bring it under the notice of the Society. The two little figures evidently formed the back part of a bronze lamp. Other lamps of about the fifth century A.D., published in Garrucci's *Archaeologia Christiana* (pl. 435, and especially, pl. 471, fig. 2), show how the figures stood in relation to the lamp. It is possible that the remainder of the lamp may yet be discovered in Rome. The figures are dumpy in proportion, but possess a certain naïve charm. They were not made to be an independent sculptured group, but to serve a decorative purpose, and for that they are well enough adapted. Both stand in the same attitude. Each holds a scroll

in his left hand and raises his right in blessing. The right hand of St. Peter has been broken off and the break is an old one.

It will be observed that the well-known types of the two apostles are already clearly marked, Peter with a square beard and Paul with a pointed one. The eyes appear to have been inlaid but are now empty sockets. Numerous representations of Peter and Paul together have come down to us from Early Christian times. We can cite examples on bronze medallions, bronze plaques, gilt glass, and so forth. An interesting bronze medallion of the two heads facing one another in profile was published among the papers of the British School at Rome (vol. ix, pl. 16). It appears to be of earlier date than our group and the types are less clearly indicated, though St. Peter is already recognizable. A bronze *repoussé* plaque, published in the *Bullettino di archeologia cristiana* (1887, p. 130, pl. 10), is attributed to the fourth century. The types in it are yet less developed, and though one beard is longer than the other, both seem to be pointed. In Deville's *Histoire de l'art de la Verrerie* (pl. 29 B) both apostles have pointed beards and similar hair; only the names inscribed behind the heads enable the subjects to be identified. Other gold glasses might be cited to illustrate the gradual differentiation of the type between the two apostles. In our bronze the differentiation is complete and the types that were destined to endure throughout the Middle Ages are fully developed. We may, therefore, probably assign it to about the beginning of the fifth century A. D.

DISCUSSION

MR. DALTON thought the bronze of earlier date: it was an example of a style that spread rapidly in the fourth century, and arose from the application of oriental principles of flat decoration to figure sculpture of Hellenistic or Roman origin. The bodies were flat and treated in a linear manner; the heads were in higher relief and strongly characterized, through the increasing interest in the individual in the early Christian centuries, as opposed to the generalized types of pagan art. The change was in the main attributed to Syrian influence, but there was a similar tendency towards realism at Rome, as is seen from the portrait sculpture of later imperial times. The reliefs on the base of the obelisk of Theodosius at Constantinople showed the influence of the same principles, and the form of the Chi-Rho (usually before 400) suggested an earlier period than the date given in the paper.

The PRESIDENT had seen the group in Paris last autumn, and was struck with its artistic peculiarities which had been further brought out by Mr. Dalton. In such cases the date could only be ascertained by evolutionary methods. In returning thanks to the author, he would include Messrs. Durlacher who, not for the first time, had allowed the Society to inspect an interesting exhibit.

Notes

Excavation of Richborough, Kent.—The Society proposes to make a start this year on the excavation of the area enclosed by the walls of the Roman fortress of Richborough, near Sandwich, Kent. So well known a site has from time to time been the scene of various investigations, chiefly directed to the great concrete platform, the meaning of which is one of the unsolved questions of Romano-British archaeology. But a systematic excavation of the whole area has not hitherto been attempted. The work will be under the supervision of our Fellow Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox, and it is hoped that the initial grant from the Society's Research Fund will be largely increased by the subscriptions of individual Fellows and others interested. An appeal will shortly be issued, and if possible the excavations will begin in the late summer.

The Rhodesian skull.—Another article by Dr. Smith Woodward appears in the April number of *Science Progress*, and emphasizes the difference between the new skull and the Neanderthal type. The face is probably the largest ever seen in man; the brain must have been of a very primitive type, but there is no doubt that the erect position had been attained. 'The discovery in the Rhodesian cave now seems to show that races of unfinished men were among the latest refugees in the south. The new race in question does not fill precisely any gap in a direct series uniting modern man with his ape-like ancestry. It merely represents one of the latest variants among the multitude which will eventually be discovered to have passed away as failures during the progress of man in the making. It is an advanced stage in which arrested brain-development accompanies enlargement instead of refinement of the face.'

Study of the Ice Age.—The attention given to the Pleistocene glaciations is not in proportion to the interest of the subject, and full advantage has not been taken of the abundant geological evidence in Britain. Apart from the Institute of Human Palaeontology in Paris, there has hitherto been no special centre of investigation in Europe (*Nature*, 23rd March, 383); but a public institution for Ice Age research has now been established in Vienna in connexion with the Natural History Museum of the Austrian Republic, under the direction of Dr. J. Bayer; and as the type-localities selected by Penck and Brückner are all in that district, this new departure is full of promise, and may lead to similar activities on this side of the channel, though it is only fair to add that a fresh start has already been made in East Anglia.

Palaeolithic gravel near Abingdon.—Another palaeolith from the new site on the Radley road has recently come into the hands of our

Local Secretary, Mr. H. G. W. d'Almaine, F.S.A., who communicates the following account of its discovery. It was not actually found *in situ*, but recovered from the waste of a former excavation in the same pit as that referred to in a paper read to the Society on 26th January. The



Front, back, and side of palaeolith, Abingdon ($\frac{1}{2}$).

accompanying illustration gives three views of the implement, which belongs to the ovate type attributed to the period of St. Acheul, but is exceptionally thick in the middle, with one face almost conical. It is flaked all over, with cutting-edge all round and of a bright yellow patina; slightly rolled. Mr. J. L. West, the owner of the pit, rescued it last year from a tip, and states that it came originally from the south-east corner, where yellow gravel is dug, about 1 ft. from the surface, on what is called the lower terrace of the Thames in this neighbourhood. It is to be deposited on loan in the Abingdon Museum.

Bronze Age Cist at Rock, Northumberland.—Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Northumberland, sends the following report: A mound in the parish of Rock near Alnwick, in a wood called The Ellsneuk, was examined last August by Mr. J. Hewat Craw, F.S.A.Scot., and others. A small cist, formed of sandstone slabs and measuring only $27\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 16 in., was found within a few inches of the surface. It contained a shapely beaker of early type and simple decoration, much injured by tree-roots, but of the body, presumably a young child's, which had been laid in the cist no trace remained. Search will be made this summer for a primary interment. Several beakers have been found in this neighbourhood, both on higher ground to the west and on the coast.

Cave Exploration in Derbyshire.—Mr. G. A. Garfitt, Local Secretary for Derbyshire, forwards the following report: A committee of the Royal Anthropological Institute and of the British Association has in hand the fuller exploration of the caves of Derbyshire, with the object of finding early man. A certain amount of progress was made last year, principally by two members of the committee, Mr. Leslie

Armstrong and Dr. Favell. The earliest remains were found in a hidden cave, which came to light in the course of mining operations at the 'Blue John' mine at Castleton. The bones of several individuals were found, among which was a skull in perfect condition. Dr. Low, of Aberdeen University, has made a report, which will be published in an early number of *Man*. He is of opinion that the remains are of Early Bronze Age. A polished celt of flint was found near the remains. The floor and the former mouth of the cave would



Late Celtic cinerary urn and bowl, Abbots Langley.

have repaid examination, but were unfortunately destroyed by the mining operations—lack of funds preventing the immediate work which was necessary.

The cave at Harboro', near Brassington, partly explored by Mr. Storrs Fox many years ago, has also been worked upon, and the permission of the owners has been obtained for the work to continue this year. Trial sections have been made and have yielded bone tools, pottery, human remains, and a bronze hand-pin of La Tène I period.

Several other caves are known to contain archaeological remains, and it is hoped that the work will be successfully prosecuted this year.

Late Celtic Burial, Abbots Langley, Herts.—Mr. A. Whitford Anderson, Local Secretary for Hertfordshire, communicates the

following: The site of the find is on the brow of the hill on the eastern side of the river Gade; the altitude is, roughly, about 150 ft. above the old roadway in the valley by the river. It appears to be the first Celtic burial discovered near this road between Watford and Boxmoor. A small gravel pit was being opened for temporary purposes when the urn and fragments of the small pot were discovered. They lay together in the gravel about 3 ft. from the surface, but, unfortunately, no notes were taken as to their relative positions. Mr. Thomas, who owned the land, reports that when the urn was unearthed it was half full of bones which fell to dust the moment they were handled. This dust was thrown away.

In November 1920 Mr. Thomas handed the urn to Mr. H. S. Dunham, of Watford, and fragments of the small pot to myself later; the edges of the fractured portions were worn, showing that the breakage was not recent. Both urn and pot are now in the Hertfordshire Museum at St. Albans. Mr. G. E. Bullen, the Director, who is associated with me in this matter, has been no more successful than I in obtaining information, but there is some reason to believe that other articles were found, though their nature or present whereabouts cannot be discovered.

Both the urn and pot are of red unglazed ware; the urn is $9\frac{3}{8}$ in. in height, and is of the pedestal type with lip and base similar to examples in the museum at Colchester, but with a fuller body, and in that respect more like the Welwyn urn; part of the base is missing and there is a crack down one side made by a pick when excavating the ground. The pot is $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. in height and $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. greatest outside diameter. I am informed that Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., dates it about the beginning of the Christian Era.

Roman Walls in Cornhill.—Messrs. Lund's shop, nos. 56 and 57 Cornhill, under the shadow of St. Peter's Church, has recently been demolished; and excavation in its basement has disclosed a finely preserved length of Roman wall, running at a slight angle under the foundations of the church. The top of it, so far as it remained, was about 9 ft. 6 in. below the pavement. The builders' excavations only went slightly lower than this; a special hole was therefore dug, in order to uncover a short stretch of the northern face of the wall down to its foundations, which were met at a depth of 17 ft. Its thickness could not be discovered, for the southern face is under St. Peter's. In construction—four or five courses of squared ragstone alternating with two to five courses of tiles—and in direction this wall corresponds closely with those found under Leadenhall Market in 1880–1881 (*Archaeologia*, lxi, pp. 230–233) and with the wall found lately across the north end of Gracechurch Street (*Antiquaries Journal*, ii, 140). The latter indeed appears to be an eastern continuation of the same wall. It will be remembered that the southern face of the Gracechurch Street fragment was plastered; on the Cornhill wall a tiny piece of plaster was left, showing traces of red paint—enough to prove that this was not a defensive work, but part of a large building. All these finds seem to be part of a great building, more than 400 ft. long, which crowned the eastern hill of Londinium.

It was suggested that the specially excavated hole should be left

under the cellar floor, and protected by a trap-door, but the owner could not spare any floor-space in his small basement, and the wall has therefore been buried again.

Discovery of remains of Watling Street, Gravesend.—During the course of road-widening operations on the line of the Watling Street, at Pepper Hill near Springhead, to the south of Gravesend, considerable remains of the Roman road have been discovered. The south edge of the road has been cut into in several places, and it could be seen that the foundation was composed of several inches of rammed chalk, the road metal upon this being of gravel. Unfortunately no complete transverse section has been exposed, but the greatest depth of gravel was about 2 ft. 6 in., the camber sloping down quickly to the edge of the road, where the metal died out at about the same point as the underlying layer of rammed chalk. The road was covered with several feet of soil, the present road not being on the same line, but slightly to the south. Portions of an Andernach quern, an amphora, and a Roman tile were found, and it is understood that a rubbish-pit, containing fragments of pottery, was also discovered. Two skeletons were found in close proximity to the road. Work is continuing, and it is expected that further discoveries will be made.

Akeman Street in Gloucestershire.—The Roman road crosses the river Leach about 10 miles north-east of Cirencester. In the late autumn of 1921 an experimental opening was made by Rev. Canon Wright, of East Leach, and at the depth of about 10 in. revealed an ancient roadway, composed mostly of small stones, some lying flat, others pitched. The roadway was in some parts much pressed out of its original position. On taking a portion of this completely up, a layer of gravel 1 in. to 2 in. in thickness was exposed, immediately below being the solid rock.

Early in this year two other sections were opened, one which lay about half-way down the valley slope being reached at about 10 in., the other on the top of the hill being covered by only about 4 in. The stones in the section at the top of the hill were rather larger, and the road in a better state of preservation. About the end of March last, a section was opened nearly at the top of the hill on the other side of the Leach valley: this seems to be the best piece yet exposed.

It is hoped to open up the road through the bed of the stream very shortly.

Discoveries on the site of Margidunum.—Mr. G. H. Wallis, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Nottinghamshire, reports that in a grave-group found in a field about 100 yards east of Margidunum, under a large slab of sandstone, oriented E. and W., in a hollow in the solid clay (below 1 ft. of black soil) were the following vessels:—Terra Sigillata: Form 33 stamped REBVRRI-OFF; a flat plate; flanged bowl, Curle 11, with ivy-leaves in barbotine on the flange; also a brown rouletted wide-mouthed urn containing burnt bones of a child; a black fluted cooking-pot containing oyster and mussel shells; a miniature brown rouletted beaker; a small white jug and a black platter. Probable date of grave-group Trajan-Hadrian.

Roman Altar at Housesteads, Northumberland.—Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Northumberland, reports that an altar dedicated *Deabus Alaisiagis* has come to light in the valley south of the Roman fort, near the spot where two large altars dedicated to Mars and the Alaisiagae were found in 1883 along with a sculptured door-head. The dedicators of those altars were *Germ(ani) cives Tuihanti* and *Ger(mani)cives Tuihanti cunei Frisiorum*. The German Tuihanti, serving in a Frisian corps, were recognized as natives of a district near Oldenzaal which is still called Twente. There was a prolonged discussion among students of Teutonic antiquities about the titles of Thingsus given to Mars, and Beda and Fimmilena given to the Alaisiagae, on one of the monuments. It is interesting that the new inscription gives two new names to these otherwise unknown goddesses. The text reads *Deabus Alaisiagis Baudihillie et Friagabi et N. Aug. N. HNaudifridi v. s. l. m.* It was discussed at the April meeting of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries and will be published in the forthcoming volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana* with notes on the Germanic names by Professor Theodor Siebs of Breslau, and Professor W. E. Collinson of Liverpool. The discovery was due to the observant eyes of Mrs. Clayton's caretaker at Housesteads, Thomas Thompson, who had a hand in the finding of the larger monuments thirty-eight years ago. He has also noticed an unknown centurial inscription *in situ* in the south face of the Wall. Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A., when visiting Housesteads to photograph these stones, identified a fragment of a mutilated bas-relief, part of which is in the museum at Chesters. The latter has part of a human figure, standing beside a sea-monster and placing one foot on its back; the new piece is pierced for a water-pipe and shows that the slab adorned a fountain.

St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.—The clearing of the site bounded on the north by St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, and on the south by the church of St. Helen, has revealed interesting remains of the nunnery buildings. The foundations of the south and east walks of the cloister, with part of the north walk, have been uncovered, and to the east of the cloister the plan of a rectangular chapter-house, a sacristy set against the north wall of the nuns' church, and evidence of the line of the dormitory range, appear among the remains of later brick walls. These latter form part of the buildings erected by the Leather-sellers' Company, who obtained the site in 1538, and have now given every facility for its exploration before it is again covered with building.

Petham Church, Kent.—The church of Petham, near Canterbury, has lately been much damaged by a fire which seems to have broken out in or near the tower, which is at the south-west corner of the church. The nave and south aisle were gutted, the roofs of both being consumed, and the stone of the arcade between the two is much damaged; it is, however, in the main modern. The bells, all cast by Lester and Pack, of London, in 1760, were destroyed with their frame, but the ancient stonework at the lower stage, probably late Norman, has not been irretrievably damaged. The chancel roof

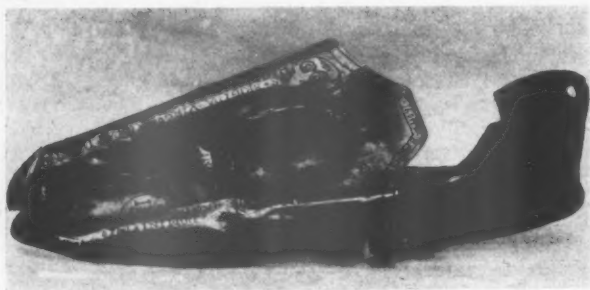
remains, but the chancel arch is much shaken and in danger of falling. There is a satisfactory amount to be claimed for insurance, and as the church has been put in the capable hands of Mr. Grant, the diocesan surveyor, it may be hoped that much of interest will be preserved. The fire loosened the outer crust of plaster on the nave walls, which in falling away has revealed some most interesting painted work underneath, including two nearly perfect consecration crosses of the thirteenth century. When the rest of the modern plaster has been removed it may be hoped that more of these crosses may be disclosed on the earlier plaster below. The font was badly broken, but it is not ancient. It is believed that the destroyed roofs were modern.

Eastchurch, Kent.—Unfortunately Petham is not the only Kentish church that has suffered from fire within the last few weeks. Eastchurch, in the Isle of Sheppey, a beautiful Perpendicular church built about 1432 on a fresh site, and therefore of special interest as exhibiting a design untrammelled by exigencies of adaptation to any earlier structure, has also been seriously injured. In this case, the fire seems to have broken out in the chimney of a stove in the north chancel aisle, and to have spread to the roof and to the organ, which stood there. The roofs of the north chancel aisle, the chancel, and the north aisle of the nave have been seriously injured. The stonework of the two aisle windows has been scorched, and will need repair. Fortunately, the great rood screen, the longest in Kent, escaped in an almost miraculous way. By the aid of some members of the Royal Air Force, the Jacobean pulpit was moved out of danger. The injured roofs are not beyond repair, but a considerable amount of careful renewal will be inevitable. These roofs are perhaps the richest of any parish church in Kent, and are coeval with the building. The marvel is that more damage was not done.

The Cross of St. Kew, Cornwall.—Large portions of the head of a very interesting fifteenth-century cross of the 'lantern' type have recently been placed on exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum. They have been lent by the Rev. H. Dalton Jackson and Mrs. Braddon, and were discovered in different parts of the village of St. Kew, in North Cornwall. They have been assembled and set up under the direction of Mr. Eric Maclagan, of the Department of Architecture and Sculpture. The material is the peculiar black cataclouse stone which was worked by a local group of carvers in the neighbourhood of Padstow in medieval times. The cross is an example of a well-known type, also represented at St. Mawgan in Pydar and St. Neot. Cataclouse stone is a volcanic rock quarried on the cliffs near Trevose Head. It was not used as ordinary building material, but only for window tracery, doorways, and figure sculpture. The strongly marked individuality of treatment which accompanied its employment suggests that it was worked by one particular group of carvers. The fonts at Padstow, St. Merryn, and St. Breock, the reredoses at St. Issey, and, finest of all, the monument of Prior Vyvyan at Bodmin, are the best examples of carvings in this peculiar material.

Find of Treasure Trove near Tullamore, King's County.—Mr. E.C.R. Armstrong, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Ireland, reports that 140 silver coins, found in the early part of the year by Mr. James Devoy, of Clonmore, Tullamore, King's County, were forwarded as Treasure Trove for inspection to the Royal Irish Academy on 22 March 1922. The coins consisted of 1 sixpence Edward VI, mint mark, ton; 4 groats Mary, mark, pomegranate; 38 English shillings, marks, martlet, cross-crosslet, lis, bell, A, escallop; 3 Irish shillings, mark, harp; 90 English sixpences, marks, lis, pheon, rose, portcullis, lion, coronet, castle, ermine, acorn, cinquefoil, cross, sword, A, escallop, crescent; 1 English groat, mark, martlet; 2 English threepences, marks, cross, and cinquefoil, all 134 coins being of Elizabeth; 1 small Spanish coin, much cut, inscription unreadable. Not being required for the National Collection, these coins were returned to the Treasury Remembrancer.

Note on St. Brigid's Shoe.—Mr. Armstrong also communicates the following: A shoe-shaped reliquary of brass, known as St. Brigid's



St. Brigid's Shoe ($\frac{1}{3}$).

Shoe, formerly in the Petrie collection, is preserved in the Irish National Museum. It has not to my knowledge been illustrated, though it was mentioned by Petrie (*Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 341, 342) as an example of the custom of swearing on relics of saints. He printed the inscriptions on the reliquary, stating that from these it appeared the shoe was formerly preserved at Loughrea, co. Galway, where there still remained, a short distance from the Carmelite Friary, a small church dedicated to St. Brigid.

The shoe measures 9.6 in. in length. It is much broken. Its ornamentation consists of an oval setting now empty, with above this a small bearded head with an inscription S * Jhon * BAPTIST. Below the setting is a figure of Our Lord; I N R I on a scroll being placed above it. At each side is a circle, the larger of these contains the letters I.H.S. surmounted by a rayed cross and having below a heart and three nails; in the smaller the cross is not rayed and the heart is absent. At the Saviour's feet is an empty rectangular rayed

setting. The raised side of the shoe is incised S*BRIGID ♦ VIRGO*KILDARIENSIS HIBERNIAE*PATRONA. Below this is engraved a figure, apparently intended for St. Francis, the stigmata being indicated; and some floral ornament. On the other side the inscription reads HOC*EST*IVRAMENTUM NATURALE Lochreich ANNO*DOMINI*1410. Below this is floral ornament, the heel also being decorated with floral scrolls.

Petrie appears to have considered the shoe to be of ancient date, but it cannot belong to a period earlier than the seventeenth century. Possibly the date 1410 engraved upon it refers to an earlier shrine which, having been destroyed, was replaced by the present specimen. Irish relics were frequently destroyed. The *Annals of Ulster* record, under the year 1538, the burning of the monastery of Down by the Saxon Justiciary, and the carrying off of the relics of Patrick, Columcille, and Brigid, and the image of Catherine, while in the same year the image of Mary of Trim, the Holy cross of Ballyboggan, and the Staff of Jesus were burned.

Special Exhibition of Greek and Latin Papyri at the British Museum.—To commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Graeco-Roman branch of the Egypt Exploration Society a special exhibition has been arranged, at the British Museum, of papyri presented to the Trustees by the Society since the foundation of the branch in 1897. The majority of the papyri shown come from the Society's excavations at Behnesá (Oxyrhynchus), directed for so many years by Drs. Grenfell and Hunt. Others are from the Fayûm and el-Hibeh. The Oxyrhynchus papyri come from the dust-heaps of the ancient town, those from the Fayûm were found in house-ruins, and those from Hibeh were mostly recovered by the process of carefully taking to pieces 'cartonnage' mummy-coverings that were made of old papyri. The selection shown is very representative, all periods, subjects, and types of hands being represented. A Homer MS. of palaeographic interest is exhibited; lyric poetry is represented by Sappho, Pindar, and Bacchylides, while other branches of poetry appear in codices of Sophocles and Kerkidas. In the sphere of philosophy there is an early commentary on the *Topics* of Aristotle, and history is represented by the *Hellenica Oxyrhynchia*, a fragment of a history of Greece, probably by Ephorus, dealing with the years 397-396 B.C. The fragment was written in the third century A.D. An epitome of Livy, of the end of the third century, is a good specimen of Latin historical literature and palaeography. Then there are the famous *Sayings of Jesus*, and an interesting fragment of an 'Old Latin' version of Genesis. The non-literary fragments exhibited are also interesting, notably those illustrating fiscal and other governmental problems and methods, which were so like our own: one papyrus even shows us the 'Treasury Axe' at work in an attempt to economize by reduction of staff. Then there are, of course, the public announcements of plays, games, and shows, the processes of law, and the private letters. A catalogue of the exhibition, prefaced by Mr. H. I. Bell, is on sale in the Manuscript Saloon of the Museum, where the exhibition is placed. The exhibition is a most

apposite commemoration of the foundation of the Graeco-Roman branch of the Society, which has done so much excellent work in Egypt, and has enriched the national collections with so many treasures of ancient civilization. A well-attended lecture on the work of the branch from its inception was delivered by Prof. Hunt in the rooms of the Royal Society at Burlington House in February, 1922.

The Hittite question.—An article contributed by M. Zaborowski to the *Bulletins et Mémoires* of the Paris Anthropological Society (1920, nos. 4-6) contains some interesting speculations on the Hittites, Bronze Age migrations in Europe, and the practice of cremation. By way of introduction it is asserted that there are no authentic instances of brachycephalism in the palaeolithic period of Europe, and that an Asiatic wave swept westward in the Bronze Age, spreading the knowledge of metal, which for copper dates back to 4000 B.C. in Chaldaea and for bronze to 3500 in Egypt. In Crete only one short skull has been found among those dating from Early Minoan i and ii, the age of copper; but the type is common though still in a minority after the advent of bronze. The basis of the population was European (Mediterranean) and not Asiatic, though the island derived essential elements of its art and industry from Asia Minor. Copper was brought from Cyprus by Eurasians who by language and race were connected with the Hittites. Homer records that Paphlagonians from the land of the Eneti came to the help of Troy, and it is conjectured that after the war they passed into Thrace and gradually reached the district named after them Venetia. They practised cremation, and are represented on embossed buckets of the Watsch type so faithfully that the author can distinguish their Hittite affinities. Of the same race were the Hyksos of Egypt, and the counter-thrust during the eighteenth Dynasty, combined with pressure from Assyria, is held to account for the influx of Asiatics into Europe just at the time when metal reached the inland areas of our continent.

The Egyptian dates given by the author bear little relation to those now generally accepted, especially as regards the eighteenth dynasty, the date of which is considered by all Egyptologists to be within a few years of 1580-1320 B.C., much as they may differ about the date of the twelfth dynasty. The expulsion of the Hyksos therefore took place about 1580, not 1800 as stated by M. Zaborowski, who puts the eighteenth dynasty about 1700-1500. Further he describes the Hyksos as Hittites with a slight admixture of Scyths; but their names, as far as known, are all Syrian Semitic, and there is no hint of any other origin, though there may have been among them a few Hittites or even east Indo-Europeans of the Mitannian stock. The majority were certainly Semites, probably from the Aleppo region, which was invaded by the Hittites as a result of the Phrygian invasion of Anatolia, which M. Zaborowski rightly dates about 2000 B.C. The early prominence of Assyria can only be estimated when the Swiss cuneiform scholar Forrer has published his evidence for an early Assyrian conquest of Anatolia; but to claim the Etruscans as Assyrians is merely fanciful. The recent discoveries of Hrozný and Forrer, first published in 1917 and 1919 but not noticed in this article, seem to show a linguistic

relationship between Hittite and Latin; and the legends of Lydian-Etruscan migration may be based on the historical wanderings of the Peoples of the Sea about 1500-1200 B.C., but that would not bring the Assyrians to Italy. The author's confession—*Les Hétéens avaient-ils la coutume de brûler leurs morts?* On ne s'est pas informé de ce fait capital—shows him to be unacquainted with the results of the American excavations at Egri Kiöi, or the British work at Carchemish. Further, the treaty between Egypt and the Hittites is *not* one of the Tell el-Amarna documents as M. Zaborowski supposes; and we should like to know his authority for *Xeraîoi*. Homer mentions *Kḗtēioi* (*Od.* xi, 521), which is not the same thing, though the Hittites (*Hatti*) are no doubt intended.

Obituary Notices

Guillermo Joaquín de Osma.—Although, like most Honorary Fellows of the Society, Señor de Osma was known to but few of the ordinary Fellows, his sudden and unexpected death has made the world of archaeology and art much the poorer. He was killed on 7th February at the station of La Nègresse on one of his frequent trips from Madrid to Biarritz. It would appear that he opened the carriage door while the train was in motion, and the sudden application of the brake threw him on the platform, fracturing his skull, and he died without recovering consciousness on the following morning.

Señor de Osma was chiefly educated in England. After being at school at Brighton he entered at Pembroke College, Oxford, and took his degree in 1874. To this training, and to his constant relations with England and his English friends was due his perfect command of our language. He took the keenest interest, moreover, in English political developments and was a painstaking student of economic problems. His claims to recognition by our Society were naturally founded on other lines of study. Having passed some of his earlier years in the diplomatic service of Spain he finally entered the Cortes as deputy for Monforte, where, I believe, he had always a safe seat. In a former ministry of Señor Maura, the late premier of Spain, he took office as minister of 'Hacienda', a career for which by temperament he was not altogether well fitted. Meanwhile his 'hobby', in which he took constant and ever increasing pleasure, was the study and collecting of ancient examples of Spanish art. This taste was fostered not a little by his marriage with the daughter and only child of the Conde de Valencia de Don Juan, the director of the Armería Real in Madrid, and himself an enthusiastic collector of works of art. The Conde's apartment in Madrid was a veritable museum, and he was most generous in allowing students access to his possessions. At his death all his collections came to his daughter, and she and

Señor de Osma long discussed the question of how best to make use of the inheritance, which, joined to the collections of de Osma himself, made a museum of no small importance. It was finally decided between them to found an institute, perpetuating the name of the Conde de Valencia, and thus came into existence the 'Instituto de Valencia de Don Juan', a kind of Soane Museum, situated in the Calle de Fortúny in Madrid. The house is that in which Señor de Osma himself habitually lived, but enlarged to meet the necessities of the changed conditions. The foundation deed, constituting the house and its contents a trust for the public good, is, in point of fact, based upon the Act of Parliament of the Soane Museum, which I suggested to Señor de Osma as a model for the constitution of the establishment. This Instituto contains all the varied collections of Valencia and de Osma, historical and other manuscripts, works of art of all kinds, particularly the famous pottery of Spain, commonly called Hispano-Moresque, and in general anything that has a bearing on the past history or arts of the country. The historical manuscripts are of exceptional value and importance, and no history of the time of Philip II can be effectively undertaken without an examination of the material there. The Instituto was practically completed last year, when by good fortune I was able to see it under the guidance of my good friend, the founder. It is of some interest to state that in certain eventualities (not perhaps likely to occur) the whole of the collections and other property may revert to the University of Oxford, for which Señor de Osma had the warmest affection. He demonstrated this quite recently by handing over to the University a sum of £2,000 odd, the income of which was to defray the expenses of an Oxford man, the 'Osma student', in going to Madrid to work upon any matters of Spanish interest in connexion with the Instituto. This creates a perpetual bond, both of affection and advantage, between Oxford and Spain, entirely independent of governments or of political exigencies.

Señor de Osma's visits to England usually took place in the late summer, when the weather was best and many people were out of town. Hence, though he had a large and varied circle of friends, it was hardly possible for him to take part in the activities of the Society. To English travellers sent to him at Madrid he was the essence of hospitality, and would take endless pains to render their visits profitable and pleasant. He was a man of extraordinary vitality, full of resource, and seemed to be always in the highest spirits, in spite of the fact that for some years past he had suffered badly from gout and allied troubles. Men of his type, possessing so wide a range of practical and attractive qualities, are not common in any country, and Señor de Osma's death creates a gap both in his own country and among his many sincere friends in ours that is hardly likely to be filled for many years.

Among the publications of the Instituto two from Osma's pen are of special value, on the productions of the Spanish kilns in medieval times, and on the jet carvings chiefly connected with the pilgrimages to the shrine of St. James at Compostella.

C. H. READ.

Émile Cartailhac.—Édouard Philippe Émile Cartailhac was born at Marseilles on 15th February 1845, and died at Geneva on 25th November last. He had gone there to deliver a series of lectures, and had an apoplectic seizure and passed away without recovering consciousness. By his death France has lost one of her chief and most competent exponents of prehistoric science.

Cartailhac's early studies were followed at Toulouse, where his family had settled. He began with the study of law and natural science, but soon decided that his bent was rather in the direction of the latter. In his early years Mortillet had just founded his well-known journal on early archaeology, *Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'homme*, and Cartailhac contributed to its pages in 1865. He was attached to the Natural History Museum in Toulouse, in which city he spent the rest of his life, with occasional excursions to attend congresses or to deliver lectures, a form of activity in which he took a keen delight. At the Paris Exhibition of 1867 he was indefatigable, and by means of well-selected series of prehistoric remains and by lectures brought before his countrymen the main facts of recent prehistoric discoveries. Later he bought from Mortillet the rights of the *Matériaux*, which he edited and managed for twenty years, until it and some other similar publications were merged in the present representative of the subject, *L'Anthropologie*. It is said that his lectures at the Faculty of Science in Toulouse were so popular that the jealousy of his fellow professors was excited, and that by intrigues they succeeded in bringing them to an end. The only result was that it forced Cartailhac more into the literary field, and his contributions to scientific periodicals at this time were more numerous than ever. Two definite works of universal interest for which he was responsible are the book on the prehistoric archaeology of Portugal and the monumental work on the cave-paintings at Altamira in northern Spain. The latter, written in collaboration with the Abbé Breuil, was financed by the Prince of Monaco, who certainly spared no expense to make it worthy of the subject.

The manner of Cartailhac's death was probably such as he would have desired. To work until the last moment, and then, without the least decay of mental faculties or lessening of the power of work, to pass out of life suddenly and unconscious of the coming end.

He was essentially an evangelist, ever eager to impart knowledge and with a keen bright mind that inevitably infected his audience. A fighter for the truth, he was always a fair antagonist, who could be depended on to play the game. And, although it may be said truly that he was of a past generation, he was to the end eager to gather new facts and as ready to assimilate them. In my younger days I saw a great deal of him and was very sensible of his charm of manner, and have to thank him for many kind acts in my visits to Toulouse and other cities where we met.

C. H. READ.

Reviews

The Palace of Minos. By SIR ARTHUR EVANS. Vol. I: The Neolithic and Early and Middle Minoan Ages. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. xxiv + 721. London: Macmillan. 1921. £6 6s.

The first volume of Sir Arthur Evans's great publication of the Palace of Minos at Knossos has now appeared, dealing with the Neolithic and Early and Middle Minoan Ages—that is to say, from a period before 3500 B.C., probably, to about 1600 B.C. The sub-title of the work tells us that it is 'a comparative account of the successive stages of the early Cretan civilization as illustrated by the discoveries at Knossos'. It is not, however, only by the discoveries at Knossos that Sir Arthur Evans illustrates his account. He brings the results of the other chief excavations in Crete also within his view, and, so to speak, not only describes Knossos but illustrates it by what the other discoverers in Crete have found, thus amplifying his description of the great central palace and explaining it to us more fully than he could have done in a mere scientific description of Knossos alone. The result is that we possess in this book a complete and fully documented *corpus* of all available knowledge of the early civilization of Crete, with Knossos, as is fitting, as its head and forefront.

The book is full of references and notes, and the mere physical labour of marshalling all its facts, arguments, and illustrations, and welding them into a connected whole must have been enormous. And Sir Arthur has before him an even more formidable task in the writing of his second volume.

Of course, much of the material is already well known, especially in the case of the illustrations, many of which have already appeared in various publications by Sir Arthur Evans himself and other excavators. Not only is Knossos fully illustrated, but also Mochlos and Mr. R. B. Seager's other diggings are well represented, which is a great gain, since they supplement the Knossian results very usefully as illustrating periods, such as the Early Minoan, which are not well represented at Knossos. These illustrations have already been published, of course, by Mr. Seager, and a large number of the Knossian pictures have naturally already appeared elsewhere. It is now twenty years since the famous Cupbearer fresco came to light at Knossos, and the remarkable exhibition at Burlington House first introduced the wonders of Knossos to the public eye. It would not have been possible, had it even been advisable, which also it was not, to keep all these wonders unpublished until the far-distant day when the excavation should be completed and the total scientific results then be given to the world. The results of the excavation were so epoch-making that it was a duty to science to make them available for study at once, and as each successive year was marked by new discoveries,

so these were published in the *Annual of the British School at Athens* and elsewhere. The result is that many of the illustrations are old friends, but they are now all put together as illustrations of a connected story, the result of the labour and study of twenty years. We now for the first time survey them as a whole.

But it must not for a moment be supposed that there is little that is new in the book, at least as far as the illustrations are concerned. That would be to derive a very erroneous impression. There are over 700 illustrations, and among them there are scores that have never yet been seen, picturing objects known only to those who have had the good fortune to visit the museum at Candia.

In reality both author and publisher are to be congratulated on the foresight and liberality that made the chief results of the work at Knossos known to the world at once as they appeared, without waiting till the end. For the scientific and artistic discussion that they have evoked has made Knossos a household word, not only among archaeologists and historians, but also among the educated in general, and this book will appeal now to hundreds who otherwise would never have been enabled to appreciate it. And the gain to science has been incalculable. Not only has Sir Arthur Evans published his illustrations himself: with rare liberality he has consented to their being used by other scholars over and over again, with results of great value to the final publication, as can be seen from the footnotes. 'Many shall go to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased.'

It would be impossible within the limits of the present review to enter into any discussion of scientific points. Criticism confines itself to the elucidation of various details on which all may not always see absolutely eye to eye with the author. A case in point is his entire acceptance of M. Jondet's theory of an extraordinary prehistoric harbour at Alexandria, as to which one would like archaeological confirmation before believing. Sir Arthur is enthusiastic; had he not been he never would have excavated Knossos and published his discoveries in the extraordinarily interesting and inspiring manner that he has during the last twenty years, crowning his work with this great publication. But perhaps in this particular case of the prehistoric harbour at Alexandria he may be too enthusiastic. To the work as a whole, however, nothing but admiration can be accorded, with cordial well-wishes for its continuation and completion. To note only one point worthy of special praise: Sir Arthur now marshals with convincing force all the evidence, arguments, and parallels that compel us to see the continuing connexion between Crete and Egypt that goes back, apparently, even to a period contemporary with the later pre-dynastic age in the latter country. We may soon begin to see that early Babylonia, too, was not without its powerful influence on the development of Cretan art.

Only two serious complaints can be made, and of these the author would, there is no doubt, admit the justice. One is the great weight of the book in proportion to its format, and the other is the absence of an index. The first drawback is, no doubt, unavoidable owing to the necessity of using heavily loaded paper for the reproduction of the photographic blocks. The second is regrettable, as, since it may be

some time before the whole book is completed, we shall necessarily be left long without an index to what has already appeared, and to be without an index to a book of this length as well as importance is a great deprivation.

A word of praise must be given to the excellence of the coloured plates. The plans are due to the practised hands of Messrs. Fyffe and Dell. To Sir Arthur Evans himself and to Dr. Duncan Mackenzie, his tried assistant, are due the hearty congratulations of all on the publishing of the first instalment of their completed work. We use the word 'completed'. But Knossos is not finished by any means. It is a never-ending site. There may be almost as much under the ground there still as has been uncovered up till now. Still, a halt had to be called somewhere, and the central *foyer*, the kernel of Knossos, the 'palace of Minos', has undoubtedly been almost entirely excavated, and with the practical completion of this work and the unavoidable cessation of excavation during the war came the psychological moment for the publication of the great book, the first part of which has now been given to the world.

H. R. HALL.

The Records of St. Bartholomew's Priory and of the Church and Parish of St. Bartholomew the Great. By E. A. WEBB, F.S.A., 2 vols. 9½ x 6¾. Pp. lvi + 557 and xix + 618. Milford. 1922. £4 4s.

In these two handsome volumes Mr. Webb has brought together all the available information as to the history of Rahere's Priory and the later church and parish. It is a work of infinite pains which could only have been accomplished by one to whom it was a labour of love. Such a vast collection of material is of importance not only for the history of the church and parish, but will be of permanent value for all students of London history. The first volume opens with a detailed account of Records and Authorities. Unfortunately few original records of the Priory have survived, though there is a valuable Rent Roll in the Bodleian Library. The loss is to some extent made good by the fine Cartulary of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Mr. Webb inclines to the opinion that this may be the book which Stow describes as 'the fayrest Bible that I have seene'; it does not, however, seem likely that Stow, who was so familiar with all medieval records, would have made such an incorrect description. There then follows a general account of the Monastery and of the Augustinian Order with a list of Priors and Rectors. The more detailed history begins with an account of Rahere and his two great foundations. Next comes a history of the Priory arranged chronologically under the successive Priors. Where the amount of material is so great, and nevertheless consists mainly of notices of isolated events and benefactions in great part derived from Records, this is probably the best method that could have been adopted. A more consecutive and systematized narrative might have made easier reading, but much of the value of the book as a carefully collected storehouse of material would have been lost in the process. The material has been collected not only from printed Calendars but also from manuscript sources, which are cited with admirable precision. It is a pity that the use of

printed Chronicles is not so free from criticism; there was, of course, no such person as Matthew of Westminster (p. 48); Adam Murimuth was not a continuator of Robert of Avesbury's chronicle (p. 218), for he died ten years before Avesbury's work was finished; William Gregory was not the writer of more than a very small part of the chronicle which bears his name, and was only a child at the time of Badby's execution (p. 196); the narrative comes from the older London Chronicles. However, such points do not affect the value of the book and are mentioned only by way of correction. The history of the Priory is followed by an account of its suppression, and its revival for a brief space as a house of Dominican Friars. The first volume closes with a long Appendix, in which are given the English text of the well-known *Liber Fundationis* and the full text of the valuable Rental in the Bodleian Library, the latter of which occupies fifty pages of print and deals with all the possessions of the Monastery. In the London section of the Rental there is a curious entry of 'Parochia Sancte Wereburge infra Bisschopesgate'. Mr. Webb comments on this that there is no church of St. Werburga in the City; that is not strictly correct, for St. Werburga was the ancient dedication of St. John the Evangelist; however, it is clear that St. Ethelburga's church is intended: there is a similar mention of houses within Bishopsgate in the parish of St. Werburga in 1315.¹ All Hallows Garlickhith, which also appears, is probably a variant for All Hallows Bread Street. With regard to another church, St. Martin Pomery, Mr. Webb's suggestion that it owed its name to a benefactor (Pomery or Pomeroy) is probable; the only alternative is St. Martin in the Orchard and there are early instances of the name as St. Martin 'in pomerio'; that it should be due to the *pomerium* of the most ancient Roman city is inconceivable, and the church would not have been in the later *pomerium* as St. Martin, Ludgate, might have been.

The second volume is in five parts; the first two of which deal with the architecture of the Church and Priory. Documentary evidence for the building of the church is not precise, and in his detailed description Mr. Webb rightly proceeds by inference and comparison. The first work, consisting of the apse and its chapels, with three bays of the quire, he assigns to Rahere, and to the years 1123-33, the troubles of which there is so much recorded evidence preventing any further work before Rahere's death in 1143.

The evidences of a break in the work bear out this, and when building was begun again, early in the priorate of Thomas, Rahere's immediate successor (1144-74), a bay was added to the quire, and the crossing and transepts were undertaken. A passage in the 'Book of the Foundation', referring to the 'left end of the church', and dating from 1148, is taken by Mr. Webb to imply the existence of the north transept at that time. At any rate it is fair to assume that in the third quarter of the century such Romanesque work as remains in the transepts, nave, and cloister was set up. The cloister being on the south side, the work on that side of the church would be pushed forward, in order to complete the setting out of the claustral buildings.

¹ *Cal. Wills in Court of Husting*, i, 256.

Whether a tower was then built over the crossing seems doubtful, but a settlement in the north-east pier, affecting the adjoining triforium bay, testifies to the result of the addition of upper works, and is used by Mr. Webb to suggest that the subarches of the triforium are an afterthought and inserted for strength. A better argument for their insertion is found in the advanced details of the capitals in the triforium, but carving by itself is always a doubtful guide, as it may well be later than the construction, and it is very difficult to believe that this most attractive feature of the earliest part of the church was not intended from the first. That triforium stages are to be found which have never been adorned with subarches is true, but the converse is normal, and some instances which Mr. Webb adduces, such as St. Albans, where the supply of baluster shafts failed after the transepts were built, can be explained in other ways. That the design of St. Bartholomew's owes anything to that of St. John's Chapel in the Tower is hard to believe; the relationship is only that of two buildings belonging to different periods of one school of architecture, and their constructional principles are governed by quite different conditions. Nor can it be said that there is much real likeness between the remote church at Kirkwall in the Orkneys, begun about 1135 by the Norse rulers of the islands, and the London church first set out in 1123. It may be noted that the eastern apse of the (south) transept at Lindisfarne is not reduced to foundations only (vol. ii, p. 5), but stands to its full height with its vault practically complete.

The completion of the nave came in the thirteenth century; and the awkward manner in which its aisle vaults, considerably higher than those of the older work, break into the remains of the Romanesque triforium, suggests that if funds had allowed, a remodelling of the eastern parts of the church might have been contemplated; here as elsewhere we may observe that in building operations lack of funds is not always an unmixed evil.

The curious little window in the north clearstory of the nave is one of the puzzles of St. Bartholomew's, but the explanation given—not on Mr. Webb's authority—at p. 63 of vol. ii is much more ingenious than convincing.

The history of the other monastic buildings is traced by Mr. Webb with a wealth of plans and post-suppression references which are extremely valuable, and it is not likely that future investigators will be able to add anything material to what he has brought together. Nevertheless the prospect of the clearing, in the near future, of the remains of the east walk of the cloister, is attractive, and the work will be watched with all the more interest because of this book.

The three latter parts of vol. ii are concerned with the Parish of St. Bartholomew, the rectors, and the monuments of the church. Though the interest and importance of these sections are not equal to those of the earlier part, they contain a great amount of information useful for later London history. Particular attention may be directed to the account of the principal inhabitants of the Close, especially in the first hundred years after the Reformation when it was an aristocratic residential quarter. Mention must also be made of the account given

of Robert Rich, the first grantee of the dissolved Priory, and his descendants; the story of Rich's share in the downfall of the Protector Somerset, is, however, a dubious tale which requires to be repeated with more qualification than is given here. The numerous and admirable illustrations are on a par with the careful and exhaustive narrative.

C. L. KINGSFORD.
C. R. PEERS.

Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland. Papal Letters. Vol. xi. A.D. 1455-1464. Prepared by J. A. TWEMLOW. 10½ x 7; pp. xxxi + 907. London: Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway. 1921. 25s.

This volume, covering only nine years, contains the Vatican and Lateran registers of Calixtus III, who occupied the throne for three years; and the Vatican registers of Pius II. The Lateran registers of Pius are to be dealt with in the next volume of the series. Five registers of Calixtus are lost, and the *Rubricelle* or tables of the Lateran registers of this pope are also lost; and the contents of these can only be supplied by remaining *Indici*, here set out. The present volume is excerpted from vol. cccxxxvi—dxxiv of the registers, in a series which began in the year 1198. It is the sixth which Mr. Twemlow has edited alone; and he keeps the high standard of excellence which he set from the first. What pitfalls he has had to avoid is made abundantly clear in the preface. The secret codes by which these registers were safeguarded is exposed. The papal officials divided the three years of Calixtus into six hypothetical ones. The wildest rules appear to have governed the alphabetical treatment of the entries, which were arranged under dioceses and under arbitrary headings. Further, the *indici* are remarkable mostly for their laxity, H and K, S and T, are persistently mixed. In addition the *indici* are full of wrong descriptions and guilty of deliberate omissions. The material was enormous. For the three years of Calixtus there were forty-three registers. The secret key to all these exists in a *concordantia* which the present Prefect of the Vatican has kindly allowed to be copied and printed. But the editor, to make his work complete, has had to rely on the slow and patient turning over of the leaves of the registers themselves. The result is a volume of over 900 pages, of which our nation may be proud. It is not to be wondered at, though it is to be regretted, that itineraries of these two popes, prepared by the editor from his material, have been omitted by direction of the Keeper of the Public Records.

To epitomize the more striking matter of the 700 pages of text is difficult, to emend for the most part not called for. Yet it is open to inquiry if any member of the household of the Bishop of Ely in 1455 was called Valtrim (5). The name was probably Waltham (171). Pancakes and sausages at Durham in this year appear on the same page of the calendar. Sir John Wenlock in his eightieth year has to apply to Rome for permission to eat butter and cheese, and to drink milk (16). Turks, Scotch, and Irish frequent these pages; the last being again elucidated, as in previous volumes, by Dr. Grattan Flood.

Here is the bull for the canonization of St. Osmund; and trouble over the Creed, with absolution by an archdeacon of Ely. Here is fear of invasion in Devon (93), and confirmation of the founding of Eton College in 1455 (117). The only allusions to music appear in the teaching of singing at Durham (119), the ringing of bells in Tailor Hall (241), and the office of precentors. Oxford and Cambridge duly appear. A terrible disturbance at Gonville Hall (120). Henry VI petitions for St. Mary's, York. Giles Wytyngton is rector of the University of Bologna (134). The depth of the mud is a source of correspondence more than once. Here is note of a chalice of English gold, in the library of Nicholas V (191). The Earl of Arundel has to apply to Rome that the master of a hospital may wear a grey almuce (235). There is an incredible but true story of a vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, in 1457, that he had been thrice captured and carried away by the French (307). A plenary remission of sins, 'once only, namely in the hour of death', must have been a very serviceable instrument (361). There is a confirmation of the College of St. Salvator at St. Andrew's (376). Perpetual silence is imposed in one case (465). There is a startling scene between the Bishop of Norwich and the abbot of Wymondham (489); and a curious relaxation, relating to Tuesdays and Thursdays and Thomas à Becket, granted to the house of Thomas of Acre in London (515). Here is a minute description of the bridge at Bideford (528), and of mud and snow at Shrewsbury (534). Here are five pages of confirmation of the rights of King's College, Cambridge (539-543); and full details of the pirates at Scilly (603); and an agreement relating to St. Bartholomew's Hospital (609-615). Edward IV's petition to the Pope, in 1463, for the suppression of Eton College (655-7) is familiar through Maxwell Lyte's History. It remains only to express continued amazement both at the wealth of material relating to England to be found in this volume, and at the perfection of the indexes which occupy 200 pages.

CHARLES SAYLE.

The Queen's College. By JOHN RICHARD MAGRATH, D.D., Provost of Queen's. 2 vols. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 8; pp. xxxiv + 360; xvi + 439. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 1921. £2 2s.

The well-known series of Robinson's *Oxford Colleges* includes no volume treating of Queen's College. The work was indeed commissioned, and written by Dr. Magrath, but by the time that his manuscript was completed, viz. April, 1908, the publication of the series had been discontinued. The work thus left unpublished furnished the basis of the writer's present monograph, which is the result of copious expansion, with so much additional matter, and that brought up to date so thoroughly, as to constitute a more complete and exhaustive history of the College than has ever yet appeared. The writer, in his capacity of Provost, has had the advantage of access to the whole of the extant documentary evidence, as well as a long personal acquaintance with the place. The scheme he has adopted is not to follow up any particular phase or subject, such as the benefactions, the buildings, or the memorable personalities connected with the college, but rather to present a sequence of annals

in which everything of interest relating to the college is recorded in chronological order. This plan, though it has its advantages, demands on the part of the reader much sifting and rearranging of details, if he seeks to extract, from the motley mass of facts set before him, any special aspect or train of circumstances, such, for instance, as the story of the college buildings. Of these the antiquary, as is but natural, is more concerned with the ancient than with the existing structure. For the latter is comparatively modern, not dating back (with the exception of Sir Joseph Williamson's building, 1672, at the north-east corner) further than 1692 when the present library was begun, or February 1709-10 when the first stone of the new front quadrangle was laid. The result is summed up by the Provost in the following words (p. 65, vol. ii), 'For a confused collection of small edifices, arranged without relation to one another, have been substituted two stately and symmetrical quadrangles, occupying a much larger space than their predecessors'. So utterly and so ruthlessly were the medieval buildings razed that nothing remains of them beyond some of the painted glass (much altered and made up) in the modern chapel, and some few fragments of worked stone, presumably mouldings or string courses, now lying in the stable yard, which is entered at the back, from New College Lane. The medieval buildings were of exceptional interest, having obviously been erected before the formulation of William of Wykeham's standard plan at New College, within a stone's throw of Queen's College, or further afield, at Winchester. The old gateway of Queen's College was not a square tower of the Wykehamite form, but had a span roof with a gabled front towards the street. The old chapel, as originally constructed between 1353 and 1382, was a plain parallelogram on plan, but was ultimately brought into harmony with Wykeham's model by the addition of an ante-chapel, comprising short nave and aisles, in 1518. The old chapel, library, and the southern extremity of the Provost's lodging together occupied only a part of the site of the present south quadrangle, which now extends so much further south as to abut upon the High Street. Consequently the present entrance is on the south, from the said street, whereas the entrance to the original college was from the east, opposite to St. Edmund Hall. The elevation of the new south quadrangle as seen from the entrance gate is the development and logical culmination of that forced uniformity of parts, which was inaugurated in Oxford with the Jacobean College of Wadham, and continued in Oriel and University Colleges. The aim of the builders in all these colleges, designed under the influence of Renaissance artificiality, was to produce a balanced and symmetrical effect in elevation, without regard to the different purposes for which the several parts of the buildings in question were to be used. There is no external sign whereby, within the quadrangle either at Oriel or Queen's College, the hall can be distinguished from the chapel.

In addition to the fourteen chapters which make up the body of his book, Dr. Magrath concludes with a number of important appendices, viz., a long account, with the contemporary correspondence, &c., in full, of the secession of 1748; college customs, including, of course,

that of the famous boar's head at the dinner on Christmas Day; the stained glass; the College Library; list of Provosts and Fellows; academical distinctions; athletic distinctions; and finally a roll of war service 1914-18. The volumes are excellently illustrated, but, strange to say, no ground plan of the whole college is included. A voluminous index completes this learned and admirable work.

AYMER VALLANCE.

Ireland in Pre-Celtic Times. By R. A. S. MACALISTER, Litt.D., F.S.A., Professor of Celtic Archaeology, University College, Dublin. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 6; pp. xvi + 374; 122 illustrations. Dublin: Maunsel and Roberts, Ltd. 1921. 25s.

The last few years have seen a great change in the study of prehistoric times. Up till then writers were mainly engaged in recording discoveries, studying remains typologically, evolving comparative chronologies, and to a less extent noting the distribution of various types of culture. Of late there has been a tendency to reconstruct from this material a coherent history of these early days, and the word 'prehistoric' is becoming an awkward term, for authors are now engaged in writing the history of prehistoric times.

No one has done more to reconstruct such history than Professor Macalister, and his wide knowledge and the breadth of his sympathies, no less than the very readable style of his works, pre-eminently fits him for such tasks. His latest volume is upon Ireland, and here he is fortunate in his subject-matter, for it would be difficult to find another area of equal size in which there exists such a wealth of material of all kinds dealing with prehistoric times, especially those following the dawn of the Metal Age.

The reason for this abundance of metal objects of an early date has been made clear to us by the researches of the late Dr. Coffey, and we know now that in the Bronze Age, and perhaps later, Ireland was Europe's Eldorado, for the gold of the Wicklow Hills was sought for by prospectors from many different lands, while golden ornaments of Irish manufacture were exported widely, and may even have reached beyond the confines of this continent.

But the wealth of Ireland consists not only in its great store of objects of gold and bronze, for rude stone structures known as megalithic monuments are very numerous throughout the country, and some of these, like New Grange, are of exceptional interest. Whether or no these monuments were erected by the gold seekers, as has been suggested, may be an open question; the monuments themselves add greatly to our knowledge of the island in early times. Again there is the immense wealth of Irish legend, and the information to be gathered from the study of place-names.

All this varied material has been utilized by Professor Macalister, and he has produced a pleasantly written account of the history of the island from the earliest days in which it was inhabited to the dawn of the Iron Age. Though he is probably justified in his opinion by the evidence, or the lack of it, that there was no Palaeolithic Age in Ireland, this dictum is likely to be criticized in some quarters. On early

Neolithic remains his views are not quite clear; he seems to derive the Larne culture from Scotland, yet states that the Oronsay culture was Azilian, while that of Larne was Campignian.

The Bronze Age scarcely receives as much attention as the importance of the subject demands, and one would gladly have had more information as to the resemblances to be noted between Irish examples of metal work and those discovered elsewhere. The gold trade is touched upon very lightly, and its possible connexion with the spread of megalithic culture is ignored.

Professor Macalister is convinced that Celtic speech did not reach Ireland until the Iron Age, and that before 300 B.C. the island was non-Celtic. His reasons for so late an arrival of Aryan speech are not very convincing, and it is difficult to bring such a view into line with evidence drawn from other lands.

Still, in spite of these small criticisms, the book is both valuable and readable, and we have but one further complaint to make, which the author has anticipated. When the reader comes across such words as Latharna, Droichead Atha, Bóinn, and Teamhair, he is somewhat puzzled until, on referring to the index, he discovers that they are his old friends Larne, Drogheda, Boyne, and Tara.

HAROLD PEAKE.

English Goldsmiths and their Marks. By Sir CHARLES JAMES JACKSON, F.S.A. Second edition. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 $\frac{1}{4}$; pp. xvi + 747. London: Macmillan, 1921. £5 5s.

The virtues of this useful and voluminous work are already familiar to all who deal in any sense with old English plate. The taste for plate is widely spread, though indulgence in collecting pieces of importance is necessarily limited to a very few. Still, as in other branches of collecting, the competent amateur can at times find chances to gratify himself at moderate prices, though an inevitable result of the circulation of books such as this is naturally to diminish the number of such occasions. The collector is everywhere and almost of all classes, and the resulting supply to meet his demands must cause the more thoughtful among us to reflect deeply, not altogether with satisfaction. A clever American woman pointed out to me that the antiquity shops in Paris far exceeded the bakers' shops in numbers, and that whereas the contents of the latter were daily consumed, and the antiquities were not, yet the antiquity shops were week after week as full as ever. London seems likely to be soon as well provided as Paris in this direction, and the time-worn motto, *caveat emptor*, should be more than ever in fashion, although it is perhaps less applicable to the buyer of old English plate than to other forms of antiquities, owing to the drastic powers for punishment vested in the Goldsmiths' Company; yet even the plate collector cannot afford to dismiss the warning entirely. The desire for the more ornate forms of old plate is responsible for the embellishment with scrolls and wreaths of many a plain coffee-pot, originally innocent of all decoration. Here the hall-marks do not avail, for they are, as a rule, genuine, and the buyer's only security is in the possession of knowledge to judge of

the propriety of the ornament and whether it corresponds with the date shown by the marks.

It is not a little curious—whether regarded as an example of English conservatism or as an argument against modern demands that the government should do everything—that for something like six hundred years the entire control of the purity and quality of manufactured plate in these islands should have been continuously left in the hands of a City company. Nor, apart from the jealousies of some other of the City guilds, does there seem ever to have been any serious criticism either of the methods of the Goldsmiths' Company or of the results of their control. During the past century many of the companies were favourite objects for attack, though it would seem that the public has eventually realized how munificent they have been as patrons of science, art, and education at large, and in this direction the Goldsmiths' Company has long taken a foremost place. In any case, apart from their specific benefactions, the story of their long administration of their public trust is one that reflects glory on English probity.

It hardly needs to be stated that the great work that Sir Charles Jackson has produced is the result of the collaboration of a number of busy hands. His correspondents, whether in the West Country, in Ireland, or in Scotland, have industriously set themselves to add to the ever increasing mass of facts that Sir Charles has set out with great clearness in this huge tome. But it is to him that we owe the systematic handling of them so as to make the searcher's task an easy one. No one can pretend to be independent of his forerunners, nor can a work of this magnitude be done without helpers. Sir Charles Jackson is just and grateful to both, acknowledging the merits of Cripps in the one direction as he does the help of his many coadjutors in special districts.

The main attractions of this second edition lie in the number of additional marks that have accrued in the past fifteen years, and these the author sets down as two thousand, a figure that in itself deserves a new edition. It is in this direction naturally that improvement will come. It is hardly likely that any great discoveries will be made in the history of English plate. The whole story is practically known, and only modifications in interpretation are likely to be made.

One prescription set out by the author should, I think, be taken with some care. The number of official assay offices was limited, and they are all set out by Sir Charles Jackson. Their stamps are, of course, well known. A great deal of plate, spoons, and such-like, bears, however, stamps that belong to none of these offices. A step has been taken with regard to these that may be justified, but it should be remembered that the evidence is purely circumstantial. On p. 448 we have Rochester, and at the foot of the page 'Examples of Rochester marks'. These marks are a capital R (three varieties), and the text says that as such a letter is a charge in the arms of the city 'it seems safe to conclude that in conformity with the rule which obtained in the sixteenth century, the goldsmiths of Rochester adopted as their town mark the letter R from their city arms, and that the reversed R on the Snave communion cup is the Rochester town mark.' That the communion cup is in Kent is some corroboration of this theory, but it

is the only Kentish instance given of the Rochester mark. It may refer to Rochester, but again it may not. The same may be said of other attributions to towns elsewhere. The evidence in such cases needs confirmation, ingenious though it is.

Sir Charles Jackson is to be congratulated on his second edition. One final word to his publishers may be permitted. The volume weighs $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and should on this account alone have a stronger binding than they have thought fit to give it. C. HERCULES READ.

Fishing from the Earliest Times. By WILLIAM RADCLIFFE. 9 x 6; pp. xvii + 478. Murray. 28s.

The author of this scholarly and delightful book may well be pardoned for the 'bravery' which seeks to justify a claim to original research. The research, indeed, is obvious, and the originality is refreshing in these days when the term is so commonly misused; moreover the author's literary style, for which he claims no merit, is of rare excellence. It was no light task to produce an extensive work on the archaeology of fishing, in its relations with the angler's craft and the science of ichthyology; but Mr. Radcliffe grappled with the task in a joyous spirit which must inspire even the general reader with courage to read the book from beginning to end. Our author is frankly discursive and naively pedantic, and he carries us with him through the piscatorial essays of an Ancient World in spite of our archaeological or linguistic limitations. It is worth the trouble to turn these many pages for the sake of finding the choice and graphic illustrations which accompany the text.

At the same time, we must not lose sight of the fact that the subject is one which may be regarded from different points of view by the archaeologist, the philologist, the scientist, the historian, and the angler himself. Each of these will desire to obtain information of a concise and practical nature for his own particular use, and each will perhaps be disappointed to find that Mr. Radcliffe's treasury of classical archaeology and philology and early folk-lore relating to pisciculture and pisciculture is not merely a manual or treatise for the elucidation of any one of those studies.

Perhaps the first two of these specialists will fare better than the rest; for the natural history of antiquity is curiously elusive, while the historian who is accustomed to critical methods of analysis and synthesis will be somewhat nonplussed by Mr. Radcliffe's practice of referring freely to the evidence of post-medieval writers for the elucidation of pre-medieval texts. These analogies, however, are sometimes helpful, and they are interesting, like every other part of the work. It is only to be regretted that Mr. Radcliffe did not have the opportunity of completing the sequence of these analogies by original researches in the medieval period; for here alone his illustrations are conventional and therefore inadequate. In any case the historian will not take too seriously the author's clever special pleading for his own interpretation of certain textual evidence, and if the historian does 'boggle' at it, the man of letters will be able to enjoy the witty by-play. The angler must also be reckoned with as a specialist equipped with both a theoretical and a practical knowledge of the subject. He will

note with interest Mr. Radcliffe's interesting discovery of an earlier reference to artificial flies than any hitherto known: for the use of feathers and wool in imitation of gossamer and epidermis is an important event in the annals of fly-fishing. Mr. Radcliffe has made this point by a scholarly piece of textual criticism; but the angler, at least, will perhaps keep an open mind on the question whether a weed-eating sea-fish would have taken a fly, though he would not have been surprised to learn that the attractions of the natural fly as bait were known to shepherd boys in the time of Ælian. Again, the angler would scarcely hesitate to approve the author's contention that the line used by anglers down to the seventeenth century was a 'tight-line'. Indeed this style of fishing continued in general use, except for the anadromous *salmonidae*, down to comparatively recent times and still holds its own against the 'Nottingham' method.

In this connexion it may be noted that Mr. Radcliffe (in one of his excursions into a period beyond the severe limits imposed by his own plan of investigation) suggests that the expression found in Browne's *Britannia's Pastorals* (1613-16), 'Then all his line he freely yealdeth him', may refer to some earlier method of releasing the line than the 'wheel' known to Isaak Walton. But Walton himself demonstrated that a 'tight-line' could be 'yielded' on occasion, and such primitive expedients as coiling the line round the point of the rod and the use of a hand-line manipulated with a forked stick are still resorted to by a few local anglers.

A conscientious reviewer may perhaps be pardoned for regarding the body of Mr. Radcliffe's remarkable and fascinating work as a collection of essays on very diverse aspects of early fish-lore rather than as a compendious History of Angling down to the end of the fifth century A.D. Indeed a more exact and comprehensive title would have been 'The Archaeology of Angling'. It is only fair, however, to note that the author has to some extent justified his title by an extensive Introduction containing an analysis of his arguments and setting forth the materials for the evolution of angling. But whether the work as a whole is read by the scholar or by the angler, for profit or for pleasure, it will afford much literary entertainment and will yield not a little instruction.

HUBERT HALL.

Minutes and Accounts of the Corporation of Stratford-upon-Avon and other Records, 1553-1620. Transcribed by RICHARD SAVAGE. With Introduction and Notes by Edgar I. Fripp. Vol. I. 1553-1566. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 6 $\frac{3}{4}$; pp. lx + 152. Oxford: Printed for the Dugdale Society by Frederick Hall, Printer to the University. 1921. Member's subscription, one guinea.

Within two years of the foundation of the Dugdale Society, of which our Fellow Mr. F. C. Wellstood is general editor and honorary secretary, this first volume of a set of four has been issued to subscribers. The second volume is promised within the current year, and when this is completed the selection of the Stratford-upon-Avon records will have been brought down to the year 1580 or thereabouts. The present publication affords good evidence that the objects of the Society—to promote and foster the study of Warwickshire history,

topography, and archaeology by the printing of records—will be amply and successfully achieved. The records of Stratford claim an interest far beyond the limits of the shire: their appeal is world-wide. By their aid a direct knowledge of events which must materially have influenced the outlook of William Shakespeare is secured, for the records here printed extend to and include an account made by the father in 1566, nearly two years after the birth of his illustrious son. The introduction by Mr. Fripp presents in an admirably clear and condensed fashion that continuous narrative concerning local affairs which the student himself would otherwise be compelled to compile from the transcripts. Here, at first hand, we can trace so much of the life-history of John Shakespeare, and notice among other things the virtual acceptance of the statement in the grant by the College of Arms, that an ancestor was rewarded for services to Henry VII. We can also discover the true status of John Shakespeare among his fellow-burgesses and trace his rise to the aldermanic gown in 1565.

Although John Shakespeare appears as a marksman to an Order of the Corporation of 27th September 1564, 'it is scarcely possible', we are told, 'that a man of his business capacity, for three successive years acting-Chamberlain, was illiterate. Nor does his mark, which resembles closely a glover's compasses, give the impression of illiterateness.' But interest in the volume is by no means exhausted by concentration upon the affairs of the Shakespeare family, for there is much that reflects the normal life of a self-governing sixteenth-century community.

Whether we consider the contents of the volume or whether we judge by its general get-up, it is clear that the publication reflects great credit upon all concerned in its production. We look forward with keen interest to the succeeding volume, covering, as it will do, the period of Shakespeare's boyhood.

WILLIAM MARTIN.

The Story of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment (formerly the Sixth Foot). By CHARLES LETHBRIDGE KINGSFORD, V.P.S.A. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. x + 235 with 13 plates, 26 figures in text, 4 maps, and index. London: *Country Life*. 1921. 12s. 6d.

This admirable addition to the *Country Life* series of military histories deals with one of the most ancient units of the British army. It can have been no easy matter to compress the story into a book of 235 pages; but Mr. Kingsford's work is an object lesson of what can be done by a methodical marshalling of facts and a studious avoidance of 'purple patches'.

Raised in 1674 as an English force in the service of the States General, this distinguished regiment first smelt powder on the ground that witnessed the opening engagements of the Great War, and was held so high in favour by the Prince of Orange that when it was brought to England in 1688 it was nicknamed 'the Dutch Guards'. As Babington's regiment it fought under King William at the Boyne as well as at Namur, where it gained its first honour, which, however, was not officially conferred until 1909. In the War of the Spanish Succession the regiment shared in the glory and disaster of Almanza, but took an ample revenge at Saragossa three years later. A very old regimental tradition that the Sixth (as the corps was numbered in 1743)

won its antelope badge at Saragossa is rejected by Mr. Kingsford in his very interesting Appendix II.

'Guise's Geese', as the regiment was named from the long tenure of its command by General John Guise, suffered so severely in the West Indies that it was not until the 'Forty-five' that it was fit to take the field again, when (already bearing the badge of the antelope) it played a prominent part in the defeat of the Young Pretender.

The year 1783 is a notable date in its history, for in that year the regiment received its territorial title. Engaged again in the West Indies from 1793 to 1807, it was there that it won its second honour, 'Martinique'. In the Peninsular War more honours were gained, of which perhaps the hardest earned was 'Corunna'.

Meanwhile, in 1804, a second battalion had been raised. Walcheren crippled the Sixth so sorely that it saw no more active service till, joining Wellington's force in Spain, it acquired fresh distinctions at Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Orthes, and Nivelle. For its services in Canada in 1814 the Sixth secured the rare battle-honour of 'Niagara'; but though sent to Flanders on its return home in the following year, it arrived too late to take part in the campaign of Waterloo.

From 1821 to 1842 the regiment was abroad, at the Cape and in India, and when, in 1832, it became 'royal' the old yellow facings, shown in Mr. Kruger Gray's frontispiece, were changed to blue. Brought home in 1842, the Sixth only remained in England for four years and then was ordered to South Africa, to stay there for fifteen years. It thus missed the Crimea. It was during this period of its history that the soldierly conduct of a detachment that, on 17th January 1852, went down with the *Birkenhead* won for the regiment immortal fame.

Sent to India at the outbreak of the Mutiny, the Sixth came into the field too late to do more than help to stamp out the embers of that conflagration, and in 1862 it came home.

The next twenty years saw the real development of the territorial system. Though for some time after 1782 the Sixth had been closely associated with Warwickshire, it gradually sought its recruits in other parts of England and even in Ireland, so that as time went on its county title was hardly remembered and the regiment was commonly known as the 'Sixth Royals'. It was not until 1873 that the two battalions were localized in the county, and in 1881 the regiment, losing its venerable numerical title, became 'the Royal Warwickshire Regiment', with two regular, two militia, and two volunteer battalions.

The 1st battalion, under Kitchener, added 'Atbara' and 'Khartoum' to its honours, and in 1899 the regiment, now increased by two more regular battalions, sent its 2nd to take part in the South African War, in which its contingent of mounted infantry rendered valuable service. Meanwhile the 1st battalion, transferred to India immediately after the operations in the Soudan, had done much hard work on the North-west Frontier.

Thus year by year, month by month, almost day by day, our author in the first half of his book tells the story of the Royal Warwicks from their formation to the opening of the Great War. It is all like ancient history now; the cataclysm of 1914 seems to invest that part of the tale with the dignity of archaeology, so completely does it

cut us off from all that went before. But Mr. Kingsford makes no break in his story, and carries it smoothly on from Le Cateau to Ypres, through the war in the trenches, the long-drawn battle of the Somme, and the British offensive of 1917, to the victory after the gigantic struggles in Picardy, Italy, Gallipoli, and Mesopotamia.

Those terrible names, Ypres, Loos, Beaumont Hamel, Delville Wood, Koja Chemen, Kut, and the rest are too fresh in our minds for us, perhaps, to be able to view the events that they connote with the author's cool historic detachment. We can, however, admire his skilful arrangement of a mass of figures, facts, and names, which brings to to-day the history of a valiant corps that in six years grew to 32 battalions, won 6 Victoria Crosses, 302 Military Crosses, 202 Distinguished Service Medals, and 907 Military Medals, and lost over 11,000 men of all ranks. In dealing with this vast epic the author never loses sight of his main objective, the history of the Royal Warwicks. He brings it into its proper relation to the great whole, and yet in his tale of the doings of a single unit gives us a clear perception of the biggest adventure that the English folk have ever undertaken. The value of the book is greatly enhanced by the appendices, an exhaustive index, and four excellent maps specially drawn for it by a former officer of the regiment. E. E. DORLING.

Acts of the Privy Council of England, 1613-14. 10 x 6. Pp. x + 741. London: H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 20s.

The text of this volume has been printed under the supervision of Mr. E. G. Atkinson, an Assistant Record Keeper, and the preface is signed by Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, which facts are a sufficient guarantee for its accuracy.

There is an unfortunate gap in the register from 1st January 1602 to 30th April 1613, occasioned by a fire in January 1618, when 'the greate Banqueting house at Whitehall was, by casualty of fire, quite burnt to the ground'.

The immense amount of business transacted by the Council is shown by the fact that the record of their activities for twenty months fills 671 pages of text. The wide field that was covered is astonishing, and the reader is struck with the large number of questions of curiously modern aspect. Thus 'the Lady Elizabeth', the king's eldest daughter, was married in 1613 to the Elector Palatine, and an 'aide' was demanded in accordance with the old feudal obligations.

The church problems were much the same as those of to-day. We read of objections to pulling down part of a City church, the so-called Dutch Reformed Church, of old time the Austin Friars. The insufficiency of clerical incomes is shown by a petition from the inhabitants of Newport Pagnell for 'the uniting of the Mastership of an ancient Hospitall in that towne to the Viccaridg, for the better mayntenance of a sufficient minister'. Recusants, 'all suche as doe not ordinarily repaire to the Church to heare divine servyce, where there is no just cause or lawfull impedymnt to excuse them', were to be proceeded against, and 'all armour, weapons, and other furniture of warre' found in their houses were to be seized.

Labour troubles and disputes were not unknown. The plasterers complained that 'the Bricklayers doe daylie practize and exercise the proper and peculiar labor and workes belonging to the said Plaisterers'. The coal-miners had been committing 'many wronges and abuses in his Majestie's coleworkes at Harraton', Durham, and a commissioner was sent down 'for the better ordering and reformation of the said workes', including the fixing of 'such indifferent rates of wages to keelemen, labourers and others, as is usual in other coleworkes'. The 'poore craftsmen' of Wiltshire, 'for the most parte weavers and belonging unto the mistery of cloathing', complain 'on the small wadges gyven them by the clothier, being no more then what was accustomed to be payde 40 yeres past, notwithstanding that the prises of all kind of victuall are almost doubled from what they were'.

The Lord Mayor of London is enjoined to take 'steps for the comon supplie of the markettes and keeping the prices at reasonable rates'. The sale of beer, the regulation of beer-houses, and the 'suppressing of drunkardes', are the subject of stringent orders; publicans are not to 'sell any beere or ale out of their howses, nor in their howses by way of tipling without meate'; unlawful tipling houses are 'seminaries of sinne and wickednesse, and for the most part inhabited with lewde and dissolute people'. On the other hand, the Lord Mayor complained of the brewers 'in making of stronger beere and aale then is allowed by the lawe, (whereby) the prizes of corne and meale are so dayly raysed in the markettes, as a greate and extraordinary dearth is to be feared, except some speedy order and remedy be therein taken'.

Here is a point of difference, for the present-day complaints about beer are not in connexion with its excessive strength. Another point of contrast is that in 1613 the harvest was a poor one 'through the wett weather, which continued a long tyme together'.

There are many entries concerning maimed and disabled soldiers. There was no system of national pensions, but each county raised a fund, which was managed by the local justices of the peace.

There was much disturbance in Ireland. The Irish Parliament had a 'knottie begininge, occasioned by the difference which fell out upon the choyce of a Speaker'. The king assures Lord Chichester, the lord deputy, that 'there is noe other thinge aymed at then the generall good and peace of that state'. Notwithstanding these friendly assurances, 'such as were elected Maiors and other head officers in the citties and corporacions in the kingdome of Ireland' refuse to take the oath of allegiance.

There are many interesting notes on trade, both home and foreign, navigation, topography, etc., but space forbids any further quotations. A most fascinating volume.

W. PALEY BAILDON.

Flint Pleas, 1283-1285. Edited by J. GORONWY EDWARDS, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, formerly Roscoe Scholar of the University of Manchester. 8½ x 5½; pp. lxix + 76. Flintshire Historical Society Publications, vol. 8. 15s.

The Plea Roll here printed covers a little over two years, from November 1283 to January 1285, and is the earliest known document

of its kind. The cases are partly criminal and partly civil, but, as the editor points out, its interest is largely political, very numerous cases arising out of the Welsh rebellion in 1282 and the attack on Hawarden Castle on Palm Sunday by Llywelyn's brother David. Flint and Rhuddlan Castles were also besieged. A considerable number of Englishmen were killed, but apparently there was no wholesale slaughter. The plundering, however, was very thorough; no form of movable property came amiss: live stock, grain, household and farm implements, lead, money, clothes, jewels, wine, and every available form of merchandise, were carried off. One is tempted to suggest that the uncomplimentary ballad about a certain 'Taffy' may date from this raid. The political crimes seem to have been tried with scrupulous fairness and resulted in a large number of acquittals.

The introduction gives a detailed account of early legal principles, institutions, and procedure, clearly and accurately stated, with occasional touches of humour, which make excellent reading. For instance, we are told of the difficulties that must have beset the clerk of the court in making his record in Latin. 'The Court was not talking Latin, but English—and probably a good deal of Welsh too—and the unfortunate clerk had to take down the gist of what was being said, translating it hurriedly into Latin as he went along. Then he must often have sighed over the somewhat unclassical names of the Welsh suitors—Bleddyn and Cynfrig and Goronwy are bad enough, but who shall abide Cynddelw and Llywarch and Llygad Flaidd! The wonder is that anything gets into Latin at all; and yet most of it does—even Bleddyn and Cynfrig and Goronwy are coaxed into their togas and persuaded to fumble about the forum as *Blethinus*, *Keneu-ricus*, and *Gronocus*.'

The text and translation are careful and scholarly, and there is a good index. Mr. Edwards and his Society are alike to be congratulated on an excellent piece of work. W. PALEY BAILDON.

The Renaissance of Roman Architecture. By Sir THOMAS GRAHAM JACKSON. Part II. England. 9½ x 7. Pp. xii + 228. Cambridge, at the University Press. 1922. 42s.

In this handy book Sir T. G. Jackson gives a succinct account of what may be called classic architecture in England (as distinguished from Gothic) from its first tentative efforts in the time of Henry VIII down to the end of the eighteenth century. The survey is necessarily rapid, but it is sound, with a reservation subsequently to be mentioned. There is not much that is novel in it—how could there be in a compass so comparatively small?—but some of the information is fresh, notably the interesting catalogue of the household at Knole in 1613, and the tables at which they sat; and some of the illustrations are new, to the present writer at any rate, especially those of Grove House and the coloured details from Hardwick.

Sir Thomas shows how the classic manner, derived from Italy and introduced largely by Italian artists, first affected design in England, how it was confined to ornament to begin with, while the main structure was still Gothic in conception; and he illustrates the point by the well-known examples at Layer Marney, Hampton Court, Nonsuch

Palace, Sutton Place, the Vyne, and various tombs of the period. But the curious thing about this Italian detail is that, so far as names can be attached to it, it appears to be largely the work of English craftsmen. With the death of Henry VIII the Italians gradually disappear, and Flemish influence becomes more apparent although the general character of the work is still overwhelmingly English. The most distinguished designer of the time was John Thorpe, whose book of drawings is justly described as comprising original, practical designs, fanciful designs and surveys. There is, however, no mention of the Smithson drawings, which form a valuable link between those of Thorpe and those of Inigo Jones and Webb. All these collections of drawings are of the first importance because they show the designers at work, and their evidence has not been impaired, as has that of the houses themselves, by the alterations resulting from long occupation.

The tenacity of the native tradition in design, in spite of the insistent desire of wealthy clients to be provided with the fashionable Italian character in their buildings, is well exemplified. This tenacity survived, although in a somewhat weakened condition, even the influence of Inigo Jones and his successor Webb. But with Inigo Jones and his intimate knowledge of Italian methods, acquired in his two visits to Italy, came a decided hardening towards the Italian manner. Inigo Jones has been placed upon a high pinnacle, a pinnacle supported by the attribution to him of buildings now demonstrably assigned to him against the weight of evidence. He has become indeed a sort of enigma, partly architect, partly surveyor, but chiefly scene-painter. He has left many drawings behind him, but quite five-sixths of these have nothing to do with architecture, they are drawings of scenery, of costume, and of the human figure. He was a first-rate designer of architecture as of other things, as witness the Banqueting House and the Queen's House at Greenwich, but it is becoming clear that the eminence of his position (from which there is no need to dethrone him) is not owing solely to his architecture. And here comes the one reservation alluded to as to the soundness of Sir Thomas's survey. He attributes without misgiving the design of the great palace at Whitehall to Inigo Jones, on the evidence of the Worcester College drawings. But the Worcester College drawings can only be interpreted with the help of those at Chatsworth; and a study of the Chatsworth drawings can lead to but one conclusion, namely, that the designer of the great palace was John Webb; a conclusion fortified by Webb's express statement that Charles I commissioned him to design a palace at Whitehall, which Webb proceeded to do until the king's 'unfortunate calamity' put an end to his labours.

Webb is only mentioned casually, yet to him more than to any one is due the ultimate triumph of the classic style in England, owing largely to the fact that the drawings attributed to Inigo Jones and published as his, are in reality Webb's. This is not a mere surmise, for the drawings are there and can be seen by any one, and it does not take long to distinguish his work from that of Jones. There is no evidence that Jones had anything to do with Greenwich Palace, but Webb's drawing for Charles II's block (that is for the eastern half of

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it, which was alone contemplated at first), together with certain details appertaining to it, is still preserved.

Sir Thomas's appreciation of Wren and of his masterly treatment of Greenwich in later years is fully justified, but it should not be forgotten that the relation of Charles II's block to the Queen's House was fixed by Webb, who had a fine scheme of his own, although not so fine as Wren's, for a large group of buildings, as may be seen on the drawing in the Soane museum.

Space precludes a further discussion of these historical niceties; nor can a detailed account be given of the later chapters of this interesting book. Needless to say they are scholarly and much to the point, and particularly stimulating is the final chapter or 'Conclusion'. The whole book is excellent, and it is because of the weight it will carry that attention has been called to the age-long misreading of Inigo Jones's relation to Whitehall and Greenwich.

J. A. GOTCH.

Blechingley: a Parish History together with some Account of the Family of De Clare chiefly in the South of England. By UVEDALE LAMBERT. Two volumes. 10 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xx + 332; viii + 310, with 144 photographs, thirteen drawings and maps and pedigrees. London: Mitchell Hughes & Clarke. 1921. £5 5s.

If, as has been said, the day of the large folio county history is over, it would appear that that of the parish history on an exhaustive scale has arrived. But it is certain that when the history of each separate parish has been written and published, the county history will have again to be written, though if all the parishes are to be treated on the scale of the present work, it is doubtful whether one single author, be he ever so great a master of detail and generalization from it, could ever cope with the history of a whole county.

Probably, however, few Surrey parishes have claims to be treated on the same generous scale as Mr. Lambert has here dealt with Blechingley. It is not only the fact that the parish, when it included Horne as it did prior to the year 1705, was with its area of more than 10,000 acres the largest in the county. Its association with such distinguished families as the de Clares, the de Audleys, the de Staffords (afterwards Dukes of Buckingham) and later with Anne of Cleves, Sir Thomas Cawarden, and the Howards, gives it special importance. Moreover, as a parliamentary borough from the very beginnings of parliaments, it subsequently obtained notoriety as one of the pocket boroughs finally swept away by the first Reform Act.

Mr. Lambert is undoubtedly correct in insisting on the omission of the 't' which has crept into the spelling of the name of the parish by the Post Office and the Parish Council. For its derivation he himself is inclined to favour an origin from the Saxon *blac* meaning pale or white rather than from a family name. The analogy of Walkhamstead (Godstone), an adjoining parish, combined with some few traces of a bleaching or fulling industry and the near neighbourhood of the fullers' earth pits in Nutfield give some support to his view. Of prehistoric history Blechingley has none beyond what may be deduced from the existence of the camp on White Hill near its northern boundary, whilst its associations with the Romans are confined to the

hypocaust which was discovered near Pendell in the early years of the last century. It is not until the Norman Conquest and the coming of the de Clares that the parish first emerges into the light of history.

On the subject of the de Clares, Mr. Lambert is expansive, and over a hundred of his wide and closely-printed pages are devoted to their history. The student of topography, who is not usually a person of ample means, will probably complain that the cost of an expensive parish history has been much increased by the inclusion of this matter, a very small proportion of which directly concerns the parish. On the other hand the historian or genealogist will have a greater grievance in having to look for the fullest account that has yet appeared of one of the greatest families of English medieval history in the pages of a parish history. It is to be regretted that Mr. Lambert was not advised to publish his history of the de Clares as a separate work and to confine himself in his history of Blechingley to such notices of the family as directly related to the parish.

In dealing with the family Mr. Lambert has naturally been attracted, as was the present writer, by the interest of the accounts of the domestic expenditure of the notorious pluralist Bogo de Clare, whose career throws such a lurid light on one side of medieval life. It perhaps discounts somewhat the interest of Mr. Lambert's copious extracts from these accounts that he was so recently anticipated by the printing in full in *Archaeologia* of those which related to Bogo's wardrobe department, but as he himself points out there is scope for fuller treatment of them than he actually gives, or indeed for that matter than the present writer could give within the limits of his paper. A reference to the *Archaeologia* paper will show that there is rather more indication in the accounts as to the site of Bogo's London house than Mr. Lambert has been able to find. It is difficult to see why he should identify the Polstede from which Bogo received considerable sums with the rather obscure manor of Polsted in Compton, Surrey, which does not appear ever to have belonged to the de Clares. Almost certainly it was the rich rectory of Polstead, Suffolk, which elsewhere he notes amongst the possessions of Bogo, and the mention of 'altellagium' in connexion with it seems to establish its ecclesiastical rather than its manorial nature. Mr. Lambert is perhaps right in thinking Bogo little given to out-door sport but there are two references to his hunting in the accounts, and one of them it is curious that Mr. Lambert should have apparently missed as it took place at Blechingley, the only reference to the parish in the whole of the documents so far as the present writer is aware.

For writing the history of Blechingley Mr. Lambert proves himself amply equipped. Never can the history of a parish have been written by one more imbued by birth and continued residence with the *genius loci* so as to be acquainted with every square foot of its territory and at the same time by one more fully qualified by wide reading and scholarship for his task. We must deplore the affliction which Mr. Lambert tells us has so long made him a recluse from his fellow men but rejoice that he has been able to turn his adversity to such good uses. The whole work gives evidence of a quite extraordinary industry, and there is no source amongst public, local and private

archives which one can point to as having been overlooked in his researches. Many documents are printed in full, and we must be especially grateful for the extracts from the churchwardens' accounts and for the many deeds in local or private custody which are thus made accessible for all time. The long and exhaustive list of field names, which, with Mr. Lambert's notes, extends to forty pages is in particular an illustration of the painstaking nature of his researches.

Very full indeed is the account of the church and its rectors. In the architectural description, which is illustrated by a large number of photographs excellently reproduced in collotype, Mr. Lambert has had the benefit of the knowledge of the late Mr. C. R. Baker-King. With regard to the brasses it should be noted that Mr. Lambert is incorrect in describing the headdress of Joan Warde as belonging to the butterfly type in fashion between the years 1480 and 1490. It distinctly belongs to the pedimental or kennel-shaped type which was in vogue until the accession of Elizabeth, and there is no reason why the inscription dated 1541 now on the same stone as the figures of Joan and her husband, as indeed it was in Aubrey's time, should not have originally belonged to them.

In addition to the photographs of the church the work is very fully illustrated with others of every place of interest and beauty in this beautiful Surrey parish, reproductions of some of the deeds and other documents quoted, and portraits of many a local worthy, of some of whom the fame far transcended the narrow bounds of parish. The greater number of the photographs is from the camera of Mr. Jarvis Kenrick, himself a former resident and the descendant of a line of Blechingley rectors. Full pedigrees and a valuable series of maps complete the apparatus of a work, which may well serve for the standard, rarely it is to be feared to be attained, of what a parish history should be.

M. S. GIUSEPPI.

The Building of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter in Exeter. By HERBERT E. BISHOP and EDITH K. PRIDEAUX. 8½ x 5½; pp. v + 186. Exeter: Commion. 1922. 10s. 6d.

This is a fresh and valuable study of the cathedral, based on direct reference to the original fabric rolls (the late Sir W. Hope copied these, and it is good to learn from the book before us that they are being edited by Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson). The present book is indispensable for all students of the cathedral, and, indeed, of our cathedrals generally. It begins with an excellent chapter on the Building Masters, and it is pleasant to find it understood that buildings were erected by builders. On p. 15 the visit of Master William Schoverville, 'cementarius', from Salisbury is recorded in 1311, and this, I believe, is a new Salisbury name. I hope that some day we may get a study of the building of Salisbury Cathedral and of the contributions of the several masters whose names are known. Canterbury, York, and other cathedrals are waiting to be dealt with, and finally we should be ready for a general account of our medieval artists. The authors deserve our hearty thanks for a piece of hard work, the sort of work that can only be its own reward—for there is no other.

I pass on to discuss a few special points. In Chapter IV, on the

Norman church, the interesting fact is for the first time recorded that the central apse was not semi-circular to the exterior, but of a five-sided form. I can hardly think that a church with such an eastern termination can have been begun in 1117, as is usually stated. The transeptal towers (lower parts) which remain are obviously later than that date. I am ashamed to say that I had not noticed before last autumn that what looks like wide-jointed masonry at the base of the northern tower is only false modern pointing. The style of the masonry and of the fine single-light windows in the lower stages of the towers speaks of mid-twelfth-century work. I suggest that the Norman church may have been begun by Robert Warelwast (1155-1160) instead of by William Warelwast (1107-1137). It is a slight confirmation of this that Robert was buried in the quire of the church, but William was buried at Plympton. It is suggested in the book that 'the lowest stages of the towers were built at first as transepts and that the upper stages (the *towers*) were added'. This view, I think, is negatived by the special thickness of the walls of these transeptal towers and by other reasons. This question of the exact form of the Norman church could doubtless be cleared by lifting a few pavement slabs here and there, at the terminations of the quire aisles, over the presumed tower-apses, and over one of the old nave piers, the positions of which can easily be determined by the traces of the responds in the aisles. I am drawn by the new plan of the central apse to think that there may have been three parallel apses showing to the exterior. It may be mentioned that the transeptal towers were built together with the nave: on the south side the same walling and plinths run on, and there was a similar mixture of red and white stones in the towers and the nave. Altogether it seems likely that the Norman church was built as one 'work'. Among the collection of fragments in the cloister is a stone with two attached capitals, small enough to have been part of a wall arcade of late Norman type similar to those of the towers. This stone was, I believe, found at the west front about twenty years since. Whether the internal arcade ran through past the transepts, or whether there were solid walls, or strips of walls, here might be determined by lifting some slabs or by careful measuring.

A good account of the sculptures is given, including details of the fine bosses. There is now general agreement that the upper tier of figures on the west front are later than the better-known lower figures. Some of the former are also sculptures of great character, and it would be well to have a study of them figure by figure. One of the first prophets (Moses?) is especially fine; also No. 7, an eagerly announcing figure. The spandrels of the great door are also extraordinarily effective, figuring in very flat relief a man and woman at the resurrection and two angels veiling their eyes, dazzled by the glory above. There are still stains of colour on the angels' wings. I had thought that little figures on the jambs of the central door were the four Doctors, but I find there were six; possibly they are Ancestors of the Virgin. It is shown that John Pratt, 'ymaginator', was working on the west front in 1375, and he may have been the sculptor of the upper stage of figures.

Among the fragments in the cloister is the lower part of an early

fourteenth-century group of the Visitation, which must, I think, have come from the pulpitum or the reredos.

One of the significant details cited from the fabric rolls is for painting the image of St. Peter in the gable, 'unquestionably the statue in the niche in the top gable of the west front'. Oliver recorded remnants of painting on the sculptures of the west front, and traces of red may yet be seen in the niches and the side-doors, and of red and white in the central porch. There are more distinct evidences for external painting about the west door at Salisbury, and the actual sculptures at Wells retain traces of painted eyes and lips, while other parts had patterns and gilding. Stukeley reported that the west front at Croyland was painted. There is further evidence for Lincoln (Norman), Dunstable, etc., and it may not be doubted that it was the custom to wash over external walls and 'pick out' mouldings in red, while sculptured west fronts were brightly coloured and gilt. At Exeter the images of prophets and evangelists hold long scrolls, and these were certainly intended to bear inscriptions; parts of these scrolls, it may be noted, are entirely 'undercut'. Even the external panels of the north porch are coloured red.

Many remnants of colour decoration exist here and there in the interior, and these should be recorded as soon as possible by an expert; some of them have practically faded out of sight even in 'my time'. The Bronescombe effigy is coloured in the very highest London style, *c.* 1280-90, in transparent varnish-colours. On the margin is an interesting example of 'symbolism': pairs of doves and lions are painted alternately—Concord and Fortitude. By the Lady Chapel are traces of a fine late design of the Assumption of the Virgin: rays of light strike away from her body, and she is surrounded by crowds of little figures holding inscribed labels on a crimson ground. The decoration of the whole Lady Chapel can yet be made out. In the tomb recesses were paintings; the ribs of the vaults were gold, red, and green; the capitals had copper-green mouldings, a red bell, and gilt abacus; the shafts were of polished Purbeck marble. The window arches and jambs were similar. The quire was much like the Lady Chapel. Here and there in the aisles patches of whitewashing remain. In the nave the great carved corbels were gilt, and short lengths of the drip mouldings were coloured. The drip mould terminations of the triforium arches were also gilt. Altogether the whole scheme can be discovered. And the same is true of other cathedrals.

A good beginning is made of a history of the monuments of the church. It is suggested that the early slab in the Lady Chapel may be a memorial of Leofric, retrospective but early; the traditional ascription to Bartholomew (*d.* 1184) is, I think, to be preferred. If asked to date the slab I believe I should have said about 1180. It may be mentioned here that amongst Carter's original sketches, for his work on Exeter, at the British Museum there is a drawing of the matrix of a most magnificent bishop's brass. Is this Bitton's tomb? And what has become of it?

It is difficult for me to think that the front of the north porch is late work; or that the elaborate carved moulding of the central west door is modern; or that any part of the Norman masonry remains above the nave arcades, although stones may have been re-used.

W. R. LETHABY.

Periodical Literature

The Archaeological Journal, vol. 75, contains the following articles:—Roman Leicester, by the late Professor Haverfield; an account of some painted glass from a house at Leicester, by Mr. G. McN. Rushforth; the ancient highways and tracks of Wiltshire, Berkshire, and Hampshire, and the Saxon battlefields of Wiltshire, by Dr. G. B. Grundy; notes on some family relics of the Jacobite rebellion, 1745, by Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon; late medieval sculpture from the church of St. Peter, Tiverton, by Miss E. K. Prideaux; the statutes of the collegiate church of St. Mary and All Saints, Fotheringhay, by Mr. Hamilton Thompson; English alabasters of the embattled type, by Dr. Philip Nelson.

The Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. 41, part 2, contains the following papers:—When was Themistocles last in Athens? by Mr. P. N. Ure; Hermes *Chthonios* as Eponym of the Skopadae, by Miss Grace Macurdy; Ptolemaios Epigonos, by M. M. Holleaux; the Crypto-Christians of Trebizond, by Mr. F. W. Hasluck; Archaic Terracotta *Agalmata* in Italy and Sicily, by Mr. E. D. Van Buren; an Overseer's Day-book from the Fayoum, by Mr. A. E. R. Boak; Some Vases in the Lewis collection, by Mr. C. D. Bicknell; Hellenistic Sculpture from Cyrene, by Mr. Gilbert Bagnani; on a Minoan Bronze group of a galloping bull and acrobatic figure from Crete, with glyptic comparisons, and a note on the Oxford relief showing the *Taurokathapsia*, by Sir Arthur Evans; Archaeology in Greece, 1919-21, by Mr. A. J. B. Wace.

Ancient Egypt, 1922, part 1, contains papers by Dr. F. F. Bruijning on the Tree of the Herakleopolite Nome; by Mr. R. Engelbach on the Sarcophagus of Pa-Ramessu from Gurob, and by Miss Murray on Knots, showing that there was a prejudice in the early dynasties against their representation.

The Journal of Roman Studies, vol. 10, part 1, contains articles by Professor G. A. T. Davies on Topography and the Trajan column; by Miss L. R. Taylor on the site of Lucus Feroniae; by Mr. H. Mattingly, on some historical Roman coins of the first century A.D.; by Professor W. M. Calder, on Early Christian Epigraphy; by Mr. St. Clair Baddleley, on a Romano-British cemetery at Barnwood, Gloucestershire; by Professor R. Knox McElderry, on the date of Agricola's governorship of Britain; by Mr. A. M. Ramsay, on a Roman postal service under the Republic; by Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, on the vaults under Colchester Castle, a further note; and by Signor V. Pacifici on some recent discoveries at Tivoli.

The English Historical Review, April 1922, contains the following articles:—The Sheriffs and the Administrative system of Henry I, by Mr. W. A. Morris; the great statute of Praemunire, by Mr. W. T. Waugh; the Transition to the Factory System, by Mr. George Unwin; an appreciation of the late Lord Bryce, by Dr. Ernest Barker; St. Benet of Holme and the Norman Conquest, by Mr. F. M. Stenton; the Text of the ordinance of 1184 concerning an Aid for the Holy Land, by Mr. W. T. Lunt; Law Merchant in London in 1292, by

Mr. H. G. Richardson; the Stamford Schism, by Rev. H. E. Salter; the capture of Lord Rivers and Sir Anthony Woodville in 1460, by Miss C. L. Scofield; a declaration before the Ecclesiastical Commission in 1562, by Dr. W. P. M. Kennedy; the Social status of the clergy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, by Rev. Dr. Mayo.

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, 4th ser., vol. 4, contains the following papers:—Presidential address by Sir Charles Oman on some medieval conceptions of ancient history; Status of 'villain' and other tenants in Danish East Anglia in pre-Conquest times, by Rev. W. Hudson; Family-, Court-, and State-archives at Vienna; the Council of the West, by Miss C. A. J. Skeel; Illustrations of the medieval municipal history of London from the Guildhall records, by Mr. A. H. Thomas; Notes from the ecclesiastical court records at Somerset House, by Mr. F. W. X. Fincham; the extent of the English forest in the thirteenth century, by Miss M. L. Bazeley; the Norse settlements in the British Islands, by Dr. A. Bugge.

The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, vol. 51, part 2, contains the following articles of archaeological interest:—The Archer's bow in the Homeric poems; an attempted diagnosis, by Mr. H. Balfour; on an Early Chellian-Palaeolithic workshop site in the Pliocene 'Forest-Bed' of Cromer, Norfolk, by Mr. J. Reid Moir; Notes on some archaeological remains in the Society and Austral Islands, by Mr. and Mrs. Scoresby Routledge.

Man, 1921, contains the following articles of archaeological interest:—Quartz artefacts from West Africa, by Mr. A. W. Cardinall and Dr. Seligman; a remarkable flint implement from Piltown, by Sir Ray Lankester; the evolution of climate in N.W. Europe, by Mr. C. E. P. Brooks; a new find in palaeolithic cave art—the figure of a man, probably a sorcerer, in a cave known as the Trois Frères, by Mr. M. C. Burkitt; new light on the early history of Bronze, by Professor Sayce; a Chinese bronze with Scythian affinities, by Sir Hercules Read; a recent discovery of rock sculptures in Derbyshire, by Mr. G. A. Garfitt; Egyptian palaeoliths, by Professor Petrie; Les Tombes des Martres-de-Veyre, by Professor Andolent; note on some brooches from Wiltshire, by Mrs. Cunningham; the date of rosette-stamped ware found in Britain, by Mrs. Cunningham; Two Irish finds of glass beads of the Viking period, by Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong; the manufacture of Etruscan and other ancient Black wares, by Dr. Randall MacIver; Archaeological notes on the 'Neolithic' temples of Malta, by Mr. A. V. D. Hort.

Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Liverpool, vol. 9, nos. 1-2, contain the following papers:—The influence of Egypt on Hebrew literature, by Mr. A. B. Mace; A sidelight upon Tacitus, by Mr. W. R. Halliday; Problems of megalithic architecture in the Western Mediterranean, by Mr. E. T. Leeds; Asia Minor, Syria, and the Aegean, by Mr. C. L. Woolley.

British Numismatic Journal, vol. 15, contains the following papers:—The coins of Harold I, by Mr. H. A. Parsons; the prototype of the first coinage of William the Conqueror, by Mr. H. A. Parsons; a remarkable penny of Henry II, by Major Carlyon-Britton; two tragedies, a medieval charm and a note on the mint of Rhuddlan, by

Mr. W. J. Andrew; halfpennies and farthings of Henry VIII, by Mr. R. Carlyon-Britton; silver coins of the Tower mint of Charles I, the sixpences and the smaller denominations, by Mr. G. R. Francis; a review of the coinage of Charles II, by Lt.-Col. H. W. Morrisson; Royal charities, part 4—conclusion of Touch pieces for the King's Evil, by Miss Farquhar; the coinage of Ireland during the Rebellion, 1641-52, by Mr. F. W. Yeates; a cut New-England threepence attributed to the Leeward Islands, by Mr. H. A. Parsons.

In the *Geographical Journal* for March 1922 (vol. 59, no. 3) is a paper by Dr. H. O. Forbes on the Topography of Caesar's last campaign against the Bellovacii in 52 B.C. The April number contains a paper by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford on Archaeology and the Ordnance Survey.

The Genealogist, vol. 38, part 3, contains an article by Mr. G. H. White on Constables under the Norman Kings; and continuations of Mr. Moriarty's paper on the origin of the Giffords of Twyford, of Mr. Murrays extracts from a seventeenth-century note-book, and of Canon Nevill and Mr. Boucher's Marriage Licences of Salisbury. The number also includes further instalments of Poltalloch Writs, of the Index to Marriages from the Gentleman's Magazine, and of Hampton Wills and Administrations, and Mr. Aspinall contributes the twenty-first part of his history of the Aspinwall and Aspinall families of Lancashire.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, 5th ser., parts 7, 8, and 9, contain the following articles:—Marten Wills: Lewes (Sussex) Registry; William Curtis, F.L.S.; Grant of arms to William Watson of Lancellyn, 1905; Diary of Sir Edward Heath of Brasted, with pedigree; Griffin book-plates; continuation of the paper on the family of Melborne of Somerset and Monmouthshire; Grant of arms to Sir Paul Ogden Lawrence, 1919; Kentish Wills; Pensacola, West Florida, Register of Births and Burials; further instalments of the Registers of Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge; of the Feet of Fines of Divers Counties, Henry VIII; of Monumental inscriptions of Bromley, Kent; Pedigree of Poultney of Leicester; Grant of arms to Francis Chatillon Danson of Grasmere; London Pedigrees and Coats of Arms; Grant of arms to Alban Stepneth (Stepney), 1605-6; Haselwood pedigree; Official seals of the Diocese of Worcester—seals of the bishops—by Mr. Harvey Bloom.

The Library, vol. 2, no. 4, contains some notes upon the Manuscript Library at Holkham, by Mr. C. W. James; the Early career of Edward Raban, afterwards First Printer at Aberdeen, by Mr. E. G. Duff; Worcester Cathedral Library Report, by Canon Wilson; the earliest editions of the 'Rime' of Vittoria Colonna, by Miss E. M. Cox; Dr. Johnson as a bibliographer, by Mr. E. G. Millar.

The Mariner's Mirror, vol. 8, nos. 3-5, contain the following papers:—Development from Log to Clipper, by Mr. D. D. K. Willis; Brigantines and the introduction of the Smack-sail in Square-rigged vessels, by Mr. C. G. 'tHooft; the state of Nelson's fleet before Trafalgar, by Dr. Holland Rose; the Mayflower, II, by J. W. Horrocks; the Boatswain's whistle, by Mr. G. E. Mainwaring; County Naval Free Schools on waste land, a proposal originated by Jonas Hanway, by Captain Bosanquet; Some additions to the Brigantine problem, by

Mr. R. C. Anderson; Some Ballads and Songs of the Sea, by Mr. J. Leyland; a document dated 1676 laying down the conditions under which Midshipmen Extra and Volunteers might be borne in H.M. Ships; the Haaf fishing and Shetland Trading, II, by Mr. R. S. Bruce.

Journal of the Society of Army Historical Research, vol. 1, no. 3, contains the following papers:—Irish troops at Boulogne in 1544, by Viscount Dillon; a contemporary ballad on Culloden, by Professor Firth; Disbanded regiments: the New Brunswick Fencibles, afterwards 104th Foot, by Mr. W. Y. Baldry and Mr. A. S. White; Notes upon Uniform Dress as worn by the Scot's Brigade in the Dutch service, c. 1700–10, by Col. Field; a concluding instalment of the diary of a 'Royal American', by Major Bent; a continuation of Col. Macdonald's paper on Medieval artillery; and The Evolution of the Gorget, by Captain Oakes-Jones.

Records of Buckinghamshire, vol. 11, no. 3, contains the following articles:—Association of Oath Rolls for Buckinghamshire, by Mr. Wallace Gandy; Newton Longville Parish Register, by Mr. W. Bradbrook; the original charter of Aylesbury, by Mr. E. Hollis; Bletchley Bans, by Rev. F. W. Bennitt; Hillesden Account Book, part 1, by Mr. G. Eland; Fragment of folio MS. of Archdeaconry courts of Buckinghamshire, article 3, by Rev. F. W. Ragg.

Journal of the Architectural, Archaeological, and Historic Society for the County and City of Chester, vol. 24, part 1, contains one paper, a full history and description of the Grey Friars of Chester, by Mr. J. H. E. Bennett.

Proceedings of the Dorset Field Club, vol. 42, contains the following papers on archaeological subjects:—Eggardun Hill, by Rev. H. S. Solly; the Helstone, by Mr. V. L. Oliver; the travels of Peter Mundy in Dorset in 1635, by Mr. N. M. Richardson; the Apple Tree Wassail—a survival of a Tree cult, by Mr. W. O. Beament; the church screens of Dorset, by Mr. E. T. Long; the founding of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and the Rev. John White, by Captain J. E. Acland.

Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society, vol. 16, part 2, contains the following papers:—The fifteenth-century stained glass at Clavering, by Mr. F. C. Eeles; Parsloes, Becontree Heath, Squirrel's Heath, and Dewes Hall, by Dr. Round; Killigrews alias Shenfields, by Dr. Round; Essex Chapel, by Mr. R. C. Fowler; the Obits of the Abbots of Colchester, by Mr. G. Rickword; Roman Roads in Essex: an addendum, by Mr. Miller Christy. Amongst the shorter notes contained in this number the following may be mentioned:—Wall paintings at Eastbury House, Barking; the Court House, Barking; Discovery of a portion of a pre-Norman stone coffin-lid at Great Maplestead; Discovery of Parge-work at Wood Farm, Broxted.

The Essex Review, April 1922, contains the following articles:—John-Orrin Smith, engraver, by Mr. H. W. Lewer; Epping: I, Historical Sketch of the government of Epping Forest, by Mr. C. B. Swarder and Miss Chisendale-Marsh; Essex references from the Parish register of Bishops Stortford, Herts., 1561–1712, by Mr. J. L. Glasscock; a contribution to an Essex Dialect Dictionary: supplement III, by Rev. E. Gepp.

Archaeologia Cantiana, vol. 35, contains the following papers:—A Roman Cemetery discovered at Ospringe in 1920, by Mr. W. Whiting; Ash Willis, by Mr. A. Hussey; Queen Court, Rainham, and Queendown, Hartlip, by Mr. H. G. Faussett-Osborne; Churchwardens' Accounts of the parish of St. Andrew, Canterbury, part 4, by Mr. C. Cotton; Architectural notes on Kingsdown church near Sevenoaks, by Mr. F. C. Elliston Erwood; the latest excavations at St. Augustine's Abbey, by Rev. R. U. Potts; the Earliest Rochester bridge: was it built by the Romans?, by Mr. A. A. Arnold; Rochester bridge: the Roman bridge in masonry, by Mr. J. J. Robson; Teynham church: architectural notes, by Mr. F. C. Elliston Erwood.

Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, vol. 38, contains the following papers:—Ellenbrook Chapel and its seventeenth-century Ministers, by Mr. E. Axon; Further legendary stories and folk-lore of the Clitheroe district, by Mr. W. Self Weeks; the church bells of Lancashire: IV. the hundred of Amounderness, by Mr. F. H. Cheetham; the battle of Brunanburgh, by Rev. J. B. McGovern; Notes on the bells at Downham, supposed to have come from Whalley Abbey, by Mr. W. Self Weeks; a note on Hyde Hall, Denton, by Mr. F. H. Cheetham; Robert Cliff, LL.D., Warden of Manchester, by Mr. T. Brownbill.

Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, vol. 67, contains besides an account of the Annual Meeting held at Crewkerne, Sir Hercules Read's Presidential address on Somerset archaeology, a suggestion; Part 7 of Dr. Fryer's paper on Monumental effigies in Somerset; Excavations at Murtry Hill, Orchardleigh Park, 1920, a chambered long barrow, by Mr. H. St. George Gray; Somerset volunteers of the eighteenth century, by Mr. H. Symonds; the earliest English Herbal, by William Turner (1510-68), Dean of Wells, by Miss I. M. Roper.

The Bradford Antiquary, October 1921, contains an article by Mr. P. Ross on the Roman road north of Low Borrow bridge, to Brougham castle, Westmorland, and on the route of the 10th Iter, and a paper by Mr. H. J. M. Maltby on early Bradford Friendly Societies.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. 55, contains the following articles:—A Bronze Age hoard from Glen Trool, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, by Mr. J. Graham Callander; notices of cinerary urns from Kingskettle, Fife, and an Early Iron Age cist on Kippit Hill, Dolphinton, by Mr. Callander, with a report of the human remains, by Prof. Bryce; notes on the discovery of a cist at Stairhaven, Wigtownshire, by Rev. R. S. G. Anderson; Fast castle and its owners, by Mr. W. Douglas; the Broch of Dun Troddan, Gleann Beag, Glenelg, Inverness-shire, by Mr. A. O. Curle; the Balvarran cupped stone, the 'Bloody Stone' of Dunfallandy, and a cup-marked stone in Glen Brerachan, by Mr. J. H. Dixon; relics of the family of Innes of Balnacraig and Ballogie, Aberdeenshire, by Rev. J. Sturton; report on the excavation of Dun Beag, a broch near Struan, Skye, by Mr. Graham Callander; notes on the discovery of a coped monument and an incised cross-slab at the graveyard, St. Boniface church, Papa Westray, Orkney, by Mr. W. Kirkness;

notes on five Donside castles, Pitfichie, Tillycairn, Balfluig, Asloun, and Culquhunny, by Mr. W. D. Simpson; account of the excavation on Traprain Law during the summer of 1920, by Messrs. A. O. Curle and J. E. Cree; prehistoric cairns and a cross in the parish of Kirkmichael, Banffshire, by Rev. J. G. Duncan; clothing found on a skeleton at Quintfall Hill, Barrock estate, near Wick, by Mr. S. Orr; relics of the body-snatchers, by Mr. J. Ritchie; notes on Berwickshire forts, by Mr. J. H. Craw; cross-slabs in the Isle of Man brought to light since December 1915, by Mr. P. M. C. Kermode; notes on a chalice veil in the National Museum of Antiquities, by Miss L. E. Start; the Orkney Baillies and their Wattel, by Mr. J. S. Clouston; shaft of a Celtic cross from Longcastle, Wigtownshire, by Sir Herbert Maxwell; a hoard of coins found at Perth, by Dr. George Macdonald; the Methuen cup; a piece of sixteenth-century Scottish plate, by Mr. F. C. Eeles.

The Scottish Historical Review, vol. 19, no. 3, contains the following articles:—Eighteenth-century Highland Landlords and the Poverty problem, by Miss M. I. Adam; Æsculapius in Fife: a study of the early eighteenth century—three doctors' bills, by Sir Bruce Seton; Letters from Queen Anne to Godolphin, by Mr. G. Davies; Bellenden's translation of the History of Hector Boece, by Mr. R. W. Chambers and Dr. W. Seton; rent-rolls of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in Scotland, by Mr. J. Edwards; the Professional Pricker and his test for witchcraft, by Rev. W. N. Neill; a Franco-Scottish conspiracy in Reveden—the Mornay conspiracy of 1573, by Hon. G. A. Sinclair.

History of the Berwickshire Naturalists Club, vol. 24, part 3, contains among other papers which do not deal with archaeology, notes on the Priory of Abbey St. Bathans, by Mr. J. Ferguson; notes on the abbey of Kelso, by Mr. J. Ferguson; Sir Walter Scott's connexion with Rosebank, Kelso, by Rev. J. F. Leishman; Northumbrian Moorland Crosses, by Mr. Howard Pease; and Berwick Burghal families, by Mr. J. C. Hodgson.

The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. 51, part 2, contains the third part of Mr. Westropp's paper on the promontory forts of Beare and Bantry; Murchertach O'Brien, High King of Ireland, and his Norman son-in-law, Arnulf de Montgomery, c. 1100, by Prof. E. Curtis; Cannistown church, co. Meath, by Mr. H. S. Crawford; some notes regarding Slemain Midhe, the probable site of the battlefield of Garrich and Ilgarrich, and other places in Westmeath referred to in the Táin Bo Cúailgne, by Mr. T. J. Shaw; the Cock and Pot, an apocryphal anecdote relating to Judas Iscariot, by Rev. S. J. Seymour; New Gate, Dublin, by Mr. C. McNeill; Black abbey, co. Down, by the late Mr. G. E. Hamilton.

Archæologia Cambrensis, vol. 76, part 2, contains the Presidential address by the Archbishop of Wales on Druidism; a report on the excavations at Segontium in 1921 by Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler; and articles on Three monastic houses in South Wales, Whitland abbey, St. Dogmael's priory, and Haverfordwest priory, by Mr. A. W. Clapham; St. Asaph Cathedral, by Mr. E. W. Lovegrove; the ancient hill-fort on Moel Fenlli, Denbighshire, by Mr. Willoughby Gardner;

'Clede Mutha', identifying this place-name in the English chronicle with a fort at the mouth of the Clyde, by Dr. C. A. Seyler; the excavation of a Bronze Age tumulus near Gorsedd, Holywell, by Mr. H. Williams; St. Peter's church, Ruthin, by Mr. E. W. Lovegrove; the houseling pew in Rûg chapel, by Mr. J. Gardner; Ruthin corporation records. Among the Miscellanea are an account of the funeral helmet and spurs of Archbishop John Williams at Llandegni; a wheel cross from Port Talbot; excavation of a Long Barrow at Llanigon; excavation of a megalithic tomb at Ffostill in Breconshire; some early crosses. The number contains also a fully illustrated report of the Association's annual meeting at Ruthin.

Annales de l'Académie royale d'Archéologie de Belgique, vol. 69, part 3: M. F. Donnet writes on the 'Papen Moer' at Berchem, a piece of land between that village and Antwerp; M. J. Casier contributes an illustrated article on some of the furniture and other movables formerly in the Cistercian abbey of St. Bernard at Escant; and M. P. Saintenoy communicates a paper on the Archduchess Marie Elisabeth, governor of the Netherlands, and the burning of the Palace of Charles V at Brussels in 1731.

Vol. 69, part 4, contains the following articles:—René del Mel, a sixteenth-century composer, by Dr. G. Van Doorslaer; Pierre and Jean Pierre Verdussen, painters of battle subjects, by M. Bautier; the tithe of roses at Tournai in the fourteenth century, by M. Soil de Moriamé; Guillaume van der Mont, the Antwerp jeweller (1582-1642) by M. Dilis.

Revue belge de philologie et d'histoire, vol. 1, no. 1, contains, as well as articles of a philological character, the following papers:—The place-name Astanetum, by M. Feller; the Literature of the outlaws in England, by M. Hamelius; the chronological limits of the Middle Ages, by M. Leclère; Mahomet and Charlemagne, by M. Pirenne; the *villa* and *oppidum* of Saint-Trond, by M. Hansay; the date in the acts of Philip the Good (1419-67) showing that the place and date of attestation of a charter does not necessarily prove the presence of the duke himself at the time, by M. Nelis; on the method to be adopted in equating the values of modern money with the values stated in Belgian documents from the eleventh to the eighteenth centuries, by M. Tourneur.

Revue archéologique, vol. 14, November-December, 1921, contains the following articles:—Veiling in ancient Assyria, by the late Dr. Jastrow; Montreuil-sous-Bois and master Peter of Montreuil, by M. de Lannay; Gallo-Roman jewellery in the Museum at Geneva, by M. Dronna; Mills in Ireland and the legend of Ciarnat, by M. Vendryes; Notes on Scandinavian gold bracteates, by M. Janse.

Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres: The parts for July-October, 1921, November-December, 1921, and January-February, 1922 contain the following articles:—Dante and French fifteenth-century art, by le comte Durrien; the Fort at Bezereos on the Tripolitan *limes*, by M. Merlin; the Albis of Claudian not the Elbe but the Rauhe Alp, by M. Jullian; summary note on a fresh inscription from Brousse, by M. Homolle; the palace of Philopation near Adrianople, by M. Papadopoulos; notes on remains

of Roman wooden centerings found at Vienne, by M. Formigé; an Imperial estate near TebourSouk, by M. Poinssot; C. Julius Asper, proconsul of Africa, by M. Poinssot; a study of Mexican archaeology, by MM. Arsandaux and Rivet; the Aramean-Sogdian alphabet, by Lt.-Col. Allotte de la Fuy ; the excavations at Byblos in the autumn of 1921, by M. Montet; Roman and Christian cemeteries at Carthage, by M. Lantier; the work of the Service des Antiquit s of Morocco since 1919, by M. L. Chatelain; two milestones from Syria, by M. Cagnat; the work of the French schools of archaeology at Athens and Rome during 1920-1, by M. E. Chatelain.

L'Anthropologie, vol. 31, nos. 3-4 (November 1921). The first instalment of M. de Morgan's memoir on Asiatic influence on Africa at the dawn of Egyptian civilization starts with his own bibliography since 1889, and aims at proving that culture on the Nile was of African origin, but reached the historic stage under the influence of Asia; hence the beginnings of Chaldean civilization preceded those of predynastic Egypt. By the dawn of culture he means the discovery of writing, of metals, and of the industries to which the human race owes its development. In view of recent approximations, it is interesting to have his opinion that important geological changes separated quaternary man from the precursors of oriental culture, whether in Asia or Egypt. On the other hand, some would demur to the statement that no palaeolithic industry *in situ* has been so far found in the Nile valley; and again, that the industries of Chelles, St. Acheul, and Le Moustier were there contemporary. In his opinion recent discoveries show that metal was known to many peoples and in many periods hitherto regarded as neolithic, and 'many prehistorians are now inquiring whether the term neolithic has any real meaning'. The Abb  Breuil (p. 354) feels justified in stating that the classic neolithic culture of the Paris basin was contemporary with the aeneolithic (copper-age) of the south of France. This and other remarkable statements were no doubt prompted by his recent visit to the British Isles, and should start discussion on this side of the Channel. The so-called limpet-gouges of the Scottish shell-mounds he regards as chisels for use with a stone hammer in flaking flint, and assigns the painted pebbles of the brochs to the date of those structures (later Iron Age). Among the plentiful traces of Tardenois culture in Britain he compares the pygmy-graver with a series from Haute-Vienne; and asserts that on the Mediterranean coast that stage overlaps the earliest aeneolithic. The occurrence of the same pygmy type from the Sahara to Scotland points to a racial migration. The Abb  also has a paper on new caves in the province of Malaga, with engravings and paintings chiefly of deer and horses, of pre-neolithic date. M. Deonna criticizes at some length the views of M. Siret on the connexion between the maple and the neolithic goddess (noticed in the *Journal*, 1921, p. 259).

In numbers 5-6 (March 1922) of the same volume M. de Morgan continues his study of the influence of Asia on Africa, and emphasizes many Egyptian and Mesopotamian analogies in pottery decoration (boats, human and animal figures, fish, foliage, and stone-work), figurines, the style and subjects of sculpture, cylinder and other seals, and

architecture in brick, terminating this chapter with some metrological data. Welcome is the news conveyed by M. Hubert that a neolithic site (Fort Harrouard, Sorel-Moussel, Eure) has become public property, and is being systematically explored. Of somewhat piquant interest is the discovery by Count Bégouen and the Abbé Breuil of baked clay in a deposit of La Madeleine date, sealed by stalagmite, in the passage between the caves known as Trois Frères and Enlène, Montesquieu-Avantès, Ariège. There is a marked disinclination to call it pottery, though Dr. Henri Martin asserted that other cases were known in France and Belgium, and asked why they were all rejected. Professor Boule contributes a full obituary notice and bibliography of our Hon. Fellow Émile Cartailhac of Toulouse, one of the founders of prehistoric science, who died 25th November while on a lecturing tour in Switzerland, at the age of 76; and the volume closes with a few pages from the Professor's pen on the Rhodesian skull: 'Some day perhaps, in some remote part of Africa the mysterious, will be found living examples of the last representatives of Neanderthal man or of the Rhodesian variety of that type.'

Bulletin de la Société archéologique de la Corrèze, vol. 43, part 3, contains a further part of M. Forot's paper on Saint-Robert in the Corrèze; notes on Beaulieu, by M. Rousset; a curé of Sarlat—the Abbé de Bétou (1741-1806), by M. de Lemaze; note on the letters of a lieutenant of the light infantry in 1798-9, by M. Lalande.

Vol. 44, part 1, of the same publication contains another part of M. Forot's paper on Saint-Robert in the Corrèze; the portraits of the Noailles family painted by Oudry, by M. R. Fage; Colonel Delmas, by Dr. Grillière; Walks in old Brive, by M. de Nussac; Inventory of the archives of the town of Brive before 1791, by M. Lalande.

Mémoires de la Commission des Antiquités du Département de la Côte-d'Or, vol. 16, contains the following papers:—Pendant rib-bosses carved with the arms of Chambellan at Dijon, by M. Chabeuf; the nave roof of St. Bénigne at Dijon in the eleventh century, by M. Calmette; note on the partial reconstruction of the church of St. Bénigne in the twelfth century, by Canon Chomton; Antoine Rude, by M. Calmette; wooden panel, carved with shields of arms, in the Dijon Museum, by M. Chabeuf; excavations at Mont Auxois (Alesia), by M. Espérandieu; the influence of the church of St. Andoche at Saulieu on those of Avallon, by M. Calmette; the architectonic limits of Burgundian gothic, by M. Calmette; the Tomb of Charles the Bold at Nancy, by M. Chabeuf; the Hôtel de Grancey et de Langres at Dijon, by M. Langeron; an amateur artist at Dijon: Jean Godran, advocate (1606-83), by M. Oursel; Notre-Dame, Dijon, and Canterbury Cathedral, by M. Chabeuf; official list of historical monuments of the Côte-d'Or on 31st December 1913.

Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie, vol. 13, parts 2 and 3, contains a paper by M. J. Decroos on a sentence of perpetual imprisonment in the Salpêtrière in the eighteenth century; a letter written in 1408 concerning the public protest of the duchess of Orleans regarding the murder of Louis, duke of Orleans, by John of Burgundy; on a feudal relief paid by the abbey of St. Bertin at Houille, by M. Platiau; the beginnings of the paper industry in the valley of

the Aa, by M. de Pas; the seigneurs of Blendecques, by abbé Delamotte; two documents dealing with counter-revolutionary activity in the north of France, by M. van Kempen.

Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, vol. 34, contains the following papers: Gerberon, the Jansenist editor of the works of St. Anselm, by M. Filliâtre; ancient camps, fortified enclosures and mottes in the département de l'Eure, by M. Doranlo; the building of the church at Flamanville (Manche) 1669-71, by M. Rostand; Blaise Le Prestre, the church of Notre-Dame de Saint-Lô (Manche) and the château of Fontaine-Henry (Calvados), by MM. Lecacheux and Prentout; the furniture in the abbey church of Val-Richer, by Abbé Simon; Le Matharel, Seigneur of Montreuil-en-Auge, by Abbé Simon; the relics formerly in the church of the Holy Trinity at Caen, by M. Sauvage; the Caen ancestors of Barbey d'Aurevilly, by Abbé Simon; the excavations at Banville (Calvados), by MM. Gidon and Doranlo; the house of the Exchequer at Caen, and the treasures of Mont-Argis at Cambremer (Calvados), by M. Lesage; an aqueduct at Bernières-sur-Mer (Calvados), by M. Gidon; statue of a saint, early sixteenth century, from the château of St. Vigor-des-Mézerets (Calvados), by M. Heurtevent; the Museum at Tourlaville (Manche), by M. Rostand; the house of the Eudists, the house of the 'Levrette' and the 'Croix de fer' Inn at Caen, by M. Lesage; a thirteenth-century statue of St. Anne and the Virgin at Grosville (Manche), by M. Rostand; ancient cave-dwellings in the Pays d'Auge, by M. Morin, with remarks on their date by M. Doranlo; the brothers Jallot, Norman privateers of the seventeenth century, by M. Lesage; the possessions of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Caen in 1618, by M. Carel; Caen artists and craftsmen of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, by M. Lesage; the find of bronze axes at St. Pierre-Eglise, by M. Besnier; the place-name la Trigalle, by M. Doranlo; the stages of the Bronze Age, by M. Doranlo; the retable at St. Ébremond-de-Bonfossé, by M. Rostand; a strike of advocates at Bayeux in 1687, by M. Lesage; a memorial addressed to Colbert in 1666 on the trade in copper ware at Villedieu-les-Poêles (Manche), by M. Sauvage; on the titles rector, *curé* and parson, by M. Lesage.

Bulletin trimestriel de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, 1921, parts 1 and 2, contains a paper by M. A. de Franqueville on medieval door-knockers.

Oudheidkundige Mededeelingen uit 's Rijksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden, vol. 2 (new series), part 2, contains an article by Dr. Holwerda on the *oppidum* of the Batavi and the camp of the 10th Legion found at Nijmegen, and another by Dr. Remouchamps on the swastika ornament in Anglo-Saxon pottery.

Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie, ser. iii, vol. x (Copenhagen, 1920).

This is an important volume of 322 pages, beautifully printed and illustrated as usual. It opens with an account of the meeting of Northern archaeologists at Copenhagen in 1919, giving summaries of the various papers read and a list of those present. Our Hon. Fellow, Dr. Sophus Müller, deals with new finds and forms, and

pictorial art in the Bronze Age. On p. 106 are illustrations of 'what is perhaps the finest existing specimen of the best period of Migration art'—an oval gold brooch with garnet cell-work, not of northern origin but, to judge by all its details, probably of Anglo-Saxon work. His second contribution includes stones and other objects with a cross within a circle, and a stone carved to represent the impressions of two human feet; also several illustrations of engraved bronze razors. A treatise on Northern and foreign ornament in the Viking period by J. Brøndsted bids fair to become a classic, and has a full index of its own. Much has been discovered since Dr. Sophus Müller's famous work on the subject appeared in 1880, and Danish scholarship is now within reach of finality. Use is made of the Anglo-Saxon material, especially in connexion with the vine-scroll with included birds and animals ultimately derived from Syria; and the author shows at length how successive waves of culture broke over Scandinavia in Viking times. The oriental style, generally named after the 'grasping animal', arrived towards the end of the eighth century; Irish influence from about 850 gave rise to the Jellinge style; and the 'great beast' that characterizes the art of the eleventh century is traced to northern England. Full advantage is taken of the Winchester and Canterbury illuminated manuscripts, and many of our best known antiquities are discussed and given their place in the sequence. Somewhat unexpected attributions to Anglo-Saxon artists are the Lindau book-cover and the Tassilo chalice, but the suggestion is not made here for the first time. A good deal is also said of the influence exercised in western Europe by Coptic art which is described as a blend of Hellenistic, Syrian, and Persian traditions; and various art-motives in European art are thus traced to their place of origin and assigned a chronological limit. It is a paper that would stand unlimited illustration, but references abound and in these days the student would be grateful even for the bare text of such a masterly survey of so wide a field.

Bergens Museums Aarbok, 1919-1920 (Bergen, 1921).—Studies of the Viking period by Jan Petersen refer particularly to tortoise-brooches, single and double-edged swords, scythes, iron bars in the form of osmunds, and trefoil brooches, the last being assigned to the century 850-950 A.D. The principal paper is A. Bjørn's survey of the Stone Age in Søndmør, a district in Romsdal, south of Molde, adjoining the northern end of the narrow coastal area known as Westland. It lies in the latitude of the Farøe Islands, and it is not surprising to find traces of the so-called Arctic culture, though the author holds that recent research has disproved the usual interpretation of the slate industry (p. 53). The finds are not numerous, but are here set out on modern lines with ample illustrations. Once the types are mastered, such a survey comes within the scope of local archaeologists, who can confirm or modify the current principles of classification, and furnish the material for prehistoric research on national and international lines. A question of more than local interest is discussed (pp. 47-50), that of the amygdaloid flints in Scandinavia first raised by the late Professor Montelius. The theory that these were unfinished implements intended to be eventually much smaller does not

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entirely meet the case, and northern archaeology is not likely to leave the matter much longer in doubt.

Fornvännen: Meddelanden från K. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien, 1921, Häft 3-4 (Stockholm).—Hr Sune Lindqvist resumes his study of burials in the Ynglinga saga, and gives on p. 194 the conclusion of the whole matter. A gneiss boulder with a cross engraved within a ring on the east and west faces, found on the border of Halland and Västergötland, is described by Dr. Bernhard Salin, who considers it the first known example of direct stone-worship among the Teutonic population of Sweden. A technical paper by Vivi Sylwan deals with the *Brickband*, with special reference to fabrics dating from the fifth century and 700 years later. This pattern is a variety of 'crossed weaving', in which the warp-threads are inter-twisted amongst themselves and give an intermediate effect between ordinary weaving and lace, as in gauzes; and the name is derived from the angular plates (*brickar*) of wood or bone which are pierced to take groups of the warp threads, one thread in each hole. The groups are more or less twisted or folded over in weaving, and a peculiar type of pattern results. The concluding article, by R. Ekblom, describes the routes followed a thousand years ago by Northmen and western Slavs along the waterways between the Baltic and the Black Sea. The most frequented route was from Lake Ladoga along the River Volkhoff by Novgorod to Lake Ilmen, thence by the River Msta and land-transit to the head waters of the Volga, the boats being dragged over the watershed on rollers. In the later Viking period Constantinople was the magnet that drew these sea-rovers south, and a shorter route was adopted. The Baltic was left by the Duna (Riga) or the Niemen (Tilsit), and one or other of the Dnieper's tributaries reached; or the Duna was joined up the Lovat, which flows into Lake Ilmen. More problematic at that period was the route up the Vistula past Cracow, across to the head waters of the March, a river that joins the Danube between Vienna and Pressburg; but this was much used many centuries before, for trade with south and central Europe. From Galicia the Bug gave access to the Black Sea, but a more direct route was by the upper waters of the Dniester, with a transfer to the Pruth and Danube. Traces of the Varangians are discovered in place-names, and it is noticed that the trading-stations or posts of the Northmen were on secluded tributaries, not on the main streams of the great rivers.

Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte, vol. 20, contains the following articles: a bas-relief of an equerry of Rameses II, by M. Daressy; Ramesside statues with a large wig, by M. Daressy; the scarab of the heart of the high priestess Ast-m-kheb, by M. Daressy; selected papyri from the archives of Zenon, by Mr. C. C. Edgar; the tomb of Petosiris, by M. Lefebvre; two steles from Bubastis, by M. Daressy; a statuary group from Saft el Henneh, by M. Daressy; a 'Royal son in Nubia,' by M. Daressy; the princess Amen-Merit, by M. Daressy; the discovery, inventory, and history of the tomb of Sennezem, by Señor E. Toda; a group of statues from Tell-el-Yahoudieh, by M. Daressy; the animal of Seth with ass's head, by M. Daressy; fragments from Memphis, by M. Daressy; the bishopric of Sais and Naucratis, by M. Daressy; a sarcophagus of Medamoud, by M. Daressy;

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American Journal of Archaeology, vol. 26, part 1, contains the following articles: Pilgrimage sculpture, a study of the medieval school of sculpture which flourished in S.W. France and in Spain, by Mr. G. Kingsley Porter; an amphora of Nicosthenes in Baltimore, by Mr. D. M. Robinson; Dynamic symmetry from the designer's point of view, by Miss G. M. A. Richter, with a reply by Professor Carpenter.

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 Greek and Latin Illuminated Manuscripts, x-xiii centuries, in Danish Collections. 20 x 15. Pp. 51, with 64 plates. Milford. £10 10s.

Mexican Archaeology.

- *Excavation of a site at Santiago Ahuizotla, D. F. Mexico. By Alfred M. Tozzer. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of Ethnology, Bulletin 74. $9 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 56, with 19 plates. Washington, 1921.

Numismatics.

- *A Catalogue of the Greek coins of Arabia, Mesopotamia and Persia. By G. F. Hill. $9 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. ccxix + 359, with 55 plates. British Museum. 50s.
 The Temple coins of Olympia. By C. T. Seltman. $11\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. x + 117. Cambridge: Bowes and Bowes.
 *Yorkshire Tramway Tokens and Counters and Yorkshire Seventeenth-Century Tokens. By T. Sheppard. Hull Museum Publications, no. 127. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 139-151.
 *Catalogue of Love Tokens and other engraved pieces in the Hull Museum. By T. Sheppard. Hull Museum Publications, no. 126. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 109-129.

Philology.

- *Meditations on the Life and Passion of Christ from British Museum Addit. MS. 11307. By Charlotte D'Evelyn. Early English Text Society, no. 158. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxxiv + 86. London: Milford. 20s.
 *English Prose Treatises of Richard Rolle de Hampole. Edited from Robert Thornton's MS. in the Library of Lincoln Cathedral. By G. G. Perry. Early English Text Society, no. 20. $9 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 55. London: Milford, 1866, 1921. 5s.
 *Officium de Sancto Ricardo de Hampole. Early English Text Society. $9 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 31. Printed c. 1867; published 1921.

Plate.

- *English Goldsmiths and their Marks. By Sir Charles James Jackson. Second edition revised and enlarged. $11\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. xvi + 747. London: Macmillan, 1921. £5 5s.

Prehistoric Archaeology.

- *List of Papers bearing upon the . . . prehistoric archaeology of the British Isles, issued during 1920. By T. Sheppard. Reprint from Report of British Association 1921. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 499-549.
 *Bronze Age Weapons in the Scarborough Museum. By T. Sheppard. Reprint from The Naturalist, December 1921. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 391-399.

- *Hull Museum: Quarterly record of additions, no. lxiii. Remains of the Elk in East Yorkshire; two East Yorkshire bronze axes: a bronze mould; British pottery made by 'Flint Jack'. Edited by T. Sheppard. Hull Museum publications, no. 128. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 285-362.
- *Early British Trackways, Moats, Mounds, Camps, and Sites. By Alfred Watkins. $8\frac{1}{4} \times 6$. Pp. 41. Hereford: The Watkins Meter Co. London: Simpkin. 1922. 4s. 6d.
- *Cranial Trephination in Prehistoric Great Britain. By T. Wilson Parry. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{8}$. Pp. 23. Reprint from Medical Press and Circular, November 1921.
- *The Prehistoric Trephined Skulls of Great Britain, together with a detailed description of the operation performed in each case. By T. Wilson Parry. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 7$. Pp. 16. Reprint from Proc. R. Soc. of Medicine, xiv, no. 10.

Romano-British Archaeology.

- *British Museum: A Guide to the Antiquities of Roman Britain in the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xii + 136. Printed at the Oxford University Press by order of the Trustees, 1922. 2s. 6d.
- *The Roman Road, north of Low Borrow Bridge, to Brougham Castle, Westmorland, and on the route of the 10th Iter. By Percival Ross. 9×6 . Pp. 15. Reprint from 'The Bradford Antiquary', 1921.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries

Thursday, 23rd February 1922. Sir Hercules Read, President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Rev. S. W. Wheatley, Sir W. H. Wells, Mr. Albany Major, and Mr. F. B. Andrews.

Mr. John Humphreys, F.S.A., and Mr. E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A., read a paper on recent discoveries of Saxon remains in the valley of the Warwickshire Avon, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Thursday, 2nd March 1922. Sir Hercules Read, President, in the Chair.

Dr. W. L. Hildburgh, F.S.A., exhibited seven alabaster tables and figures, and an enamelled processional cross.

Mr. H. G. Beasley, exhibited through Mr. O. M. Dalton, F.S.A., a wooden figure of a lion.

The following were elected fellows:—Mr. Percival Ross. Mr. Bertram Edward Sargeaunt, M.V.O., O.B.E., Lt.-Col. Henry Howard, Mr. Ernest Carrington Ouvry, Major Clement Rolfe Ingleby, Mr. Joseph Platt Hall, Rev. Robert Ullock Potts, Mr. William Bell Jones, Dr. Eliot Curwen, Mr. Stanley Casson, Mr. George Stuart Robertson, K.C.

Thursday, 9th March 1922. Sir Hercules Read, President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Major C. R. Ingleby, Mr. G. S. Robertson, Lt.-Col. Howard, and Canon T. A. Lacey.

The President referred to the death of Mr. Horace William Sandars,

Vice-President, and moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

'The Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries have heard with the greatest regret of the death of their Vice-President, Mr. Horace Sandars, and desire to express to Miss Sandars, their sincere condolence with her in her bereavement.

'Mr. Sandars's attainments as an archaeologist have earned him a distinguished place among his contemporaries, and the Fellows will not easily forget his ripe learning and ready courtesy.'

Mr. W. A. Littleddale, F.S.A., read a paper on the seal of Robert Fitz Mildred (see p. 211).

Dr. G. H. Fowler, Local Secretary for Bedfordshire, read a paper on the devastation of Bedfordshire and the neighbouring counties in 1666, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thursday, 16th March 1922. Sir Hercules Read, President, in the Chair.

Mr. E. C. Ouvry was admitted a Fellow.

Mr. Eric MacLagan, F.S.A., read a paper on the panels of a Carolingian ivory diptych in the Ravenna and South Kensington Museums and on two fourteenth-century ivory groups (see p. 193).

Dr. W. L. Hildburgh, F.S.A., read a paper on an Ibero-Roman silver treasure.

Thursday, 23rd March 1922. Sir Hercules Read, President, in the Chair.

Rev. R. U. Potts was admitted a Fellow.

Mr. J. H. E. Bennett, F.S.A., was appointed a Local Secretary for Cheshire.

A letter was read from Mr. Edmund Sandars on behalf of Miss Sandars thanking the Fellows for the message of condolence passed on the death of Mr. Horace Sandars.

Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A., read a paper on Irish bronze pins of the Christian period, which will be published in *Archaeologia*.

Mr. Armstrong also read a note on the Hallstatt period in Ireland (see p. 204).

Lt.-Col. Bidder, F.S.A., read a paper on fuller excavations in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Mitcham which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Mr. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., exhibited a Romano-British earthenware vessel and an Anglo-Saxon bronze bowl found at Mitcham.

Thursday, 30th March 1922. Sir Hercules Read, President, in the Chair.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. W. A. Littleddale, F.S.A., for his gift of the *Visitations of England*, edited by J. J. Howard and F. A. Crisp.

Dr. Eliot Curwen was admitted a Fellow.

Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., exhibited three volumes of drawings, mostly by W. Stukeley, made about 1725, the property of Mrs. St. John.

Mr. G. Kruger Gray, F.S.A., exhibited an early fifteenth-century Italian wooden crucifix.

The Vicar and Churchwardens through Major Farquharson, F.S.A., exhibited three funeral helmets from Kittisford Church, Somerset.

Lt.-Col. Karslake, F.S.A., read a paper on Coldharbours (see p. 240).

Thursday, 6th April 1922. Sir Hercules Read, President, in the Chair.

Mr. R. W. Crowther was admitted a Fellow.

The report of the Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1921 was read, and thanks were voted to the Auditors for their trouble, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

Sir Martin Conway, Vice-President, read papers on an early Christian bronze group of St. Peter and St. Paul (see p. 255), and on the reliquary of the True Cross at Poitiers and the Talisman of Charlemagne, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Tuesday, 25th April 1922. Anniversary Meeting. Sir Hercules Read, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Garraway Rice and Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon were appointed scrutators of the ballot.

The following report of the Council for the year 1921-22 was read: The Council in laying its report for the year 1921-22 before the Fellows is gratified to be able to state that the year that has passed has been in all respects a prosperous one, and it may confidently be asserted that the ill effects of the war are now slowly passing away. The cost of printing—our main expense—still remains high, but that too is dropping, although it cannot be hoped that the normal will be reached for some time yet.

The question of Finance has been fully dealt with by the Treasurer in his report circulated with the accounts, so need not be touched upon here, but the Council wishes to congratulate the Treasurer on the great success of his financial measures. These have been much assisted by the generous co-operation of the Fellows.

Owing to the provision made for an extra ballot when the Statutes were recently revised, more Fellows have been elected this year, but in spite of this the number of candidates awaiting ballot is still as great as ever, and in fact in the year 1921 more candidates were nominated than in any year since 1900, and to judge from the present state of the list it seems probable that the present year will see a still larger number.

The most important event of the year that has passed has been the completion of the first volume of the *Antiquaries Journal*; when the last Report was presented only two numbers had been published. The amount of outside support the *Journal* has received has been satisfactory, with the result that a considerable part of the cost of production will be met from the proceeds of sales and subscriptions. The Council would impress upon the Fellows the necessity of their doing all in their power to make the *Journal* still better known, and of forwarding to the Editorial Committee any items of archaeological

news that may come to their notice. The Council desires to recognize the activity shown by many Local Secretaries in making communications which have added much to the interest of the *Journal*. Still more may, however, be done in this direction.

The volume of *Archaeologia* for 1921 will be ready very soon after this Report is presented.

With regard to the Library the periodicals received by exchange or purchase have been coming in regularly. There are still considerable arrears of binding to be made up, but much of the most pressing work was done during the past year and it is hoped that this year will see this department normal once more. It has been deemed advisable both on the score of expense and also of durability to substitute cloth and buckram for leather bindings. The question of repairs to books is still pressing. A considerable amount was spent last year under this head and still more has been allocated for the present year.

The number of books issued to Fellows from the Library during the past year has been 420; the actual number of Fellows borrowing books was 112.

In the matter of Research Colonel Hawley has continued his labours at Stonehenge during the past year, and his second report was presented in June and printed in the January number of the *Journal*. A further report will be read in June next.

The accidental discovery of a Late Celtic Cemetery at Swarling in Kent in the summer of last year demanded immediate investigation, and the Council accordingly authorized the Research Committee to carry out excavations on the site. Owing to the willing co-operation of the owner, Mr. Collard, the Committee was enabled to proceed with the work at once. In July Mr. C. L. Woolley spent a fortnight excavating the cemetery, and in October Mr. Bushe-Fox and Mr. May were able to spend another month over the work, with the result that the greater part of the Cemetery is now thoroughly explored. Although no startling discoveries were made, such as at Aylesford, a large quantity of Late Celtic pottery and other objects was obtained and the Council feels that its action in undertaking the excavation of the site has been fully warranted.

Grants have been made from the Research Fund in aid of excavations at St. Augustine's, Canterbury, Langley Priory, Norfolk, the Roman Fort at Ilkley, the Meare Lake Village, and to the Bronze Implements Committee of the British Association.

Since the last Anniversary Meeting the proposals for administering the Haverfield Bequest to the University of Oxford have been approved by Convocation and are now in working order. This bequest to the University by Professor Haverfield is for the purpose of promoting the study of Roman Britain. Under his Will the scheme had to be approved by the Council of the Society, which was further empowered to nominate two members of the Committee appointed to administer the bequest. The Council accordingly appointed the Director and Mr. Reginald Smith to represent the Society.

The losses by death during the past year have been rather more numerous than usual, including three very distinguished Honorary Fellows.

The following have died since the last anniversary :

Ordinary Fellows.

George Holmes Blakesley, 21st April 1922.
 Gery Milner Gibson Cullum, 21st November 1921.
 Hermann Frederick Williams Deane, 21st December 1921.
 Rev. Francis John Eld, 15th February 1922.
 Henri Favarger, 30th January 1922.
 Algernon Graves, 5th February 1922.
 George Eley Halliday, 5th April 1922.
 Lewis, Viscount Harcourt, 24th February 1922.
 Rev. Albert Augustus Harland, 12th December 1921.
 Henry Seaton Harland, 31st July 1921.
 Henry Paul Hawkshaw, 6th April 1922.
 Captain George Harry Higson, 8th November 1921.
 Canon George Edward Jeans, 7th August 1921.
 Brian Piers Lascelles, 17th January 1922.
 George Blundell Longstaff, M.D., 7th May 1921.
 John Wickham Legg, M.D., 28th October 1921.
 Gervaise Le Gros, 21st October 1921.
 Keith William Murray, Portcullis, 11th January 1922.
 Lawrence Barnett Phillips, 14th April 1922.
 William Niven, 7th November 1921.
 Horace William Sandars, Vice-President, 26th February 1922.
 Lt.-Col. John Glas Sandeman, 7th December 1921.
 Lt.-Col. Edward Mansel Sympson, M.D., 15th January 1922.
 Nathaniel Hubert John Westlake, 9th May 1921.
 Rt. Rev. Huysshe Wolcott Yeatman-Biggs, D.D., 14th April 1922.

Honorary Fellows.

Émile Cartailhac, 25th November 1921.
 Oscar Montelius, 4th November 1921.
 Guillermo Joaquin de Osma, 6th February 1922.

Mr. Hermann Frederick Williams Deane was elected a Fellow in 1900. He was born in 1858 and educated at Repton and Trinity College, Cambridge. For many years he was Head Master of St. George's Choir School, Windsor, and at his death was librarian and chapter clerk to the Dean and Chapter. He took a considerable interest in educational matters and was Editor of the *Public Schools Year Book* and other similar works. He does not appear to have taken any part in the work of the Society.

The Rev. Francis John Eld was elected a Fellow in 1899, and although he never made any communications to the Society, he did useful work for the Worcestershire Society when he resided at Worcester, and afterwards in Suffolk while he was rector of Polstead.

Mr. Algernon Graves, who was elected a Fellow in 1895, was a prominent figure in the art world. The younger son of Mr. Henry Graves, he entered his father's business in 1864 and eventually became head of the firm, from which he retired in 1907, subsequently becoming

connected with Messrs. Agnew. Mr. Graves will ever be remembered as an historian of English Art. During the last twenty years he had published twenty-one large volumes, among them being *Royal Academy Exhibitions*, *Dictionary of Artists who have exhibited works in the principal London Exhibitions*, *History of the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds*, *A Century of Loan Exhibitions*, and *Art Sales*, all of which show a laborious and painstaking industry, as well as being indispensable as works of reference.

Mr. George Eley Halliday, who was elected a Fellow in 1911, was educated at Uppingham and abroad. He had for many years held the position of architect and surveyor for the Diocese of Llandaff, and had had much to do with the repair and preservation of the more ancient churches in that diocese, many of which have had the benefit of his careful and considerate treatment. In most instances he was able to combine his wide experience as a practical architect with the true antiquarian spirit of conservation. Mr. Halliday was a past president of the South Wales Institute of Architects, and had published several works, the best known perhaps being his *History of the Church Plate of the Diocese of Llandaff*. He had also written numerous archaeological papers, some of which are to be found in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*.

The work of *Viscount Harcourt*, who was elected a Fellow in 1917, lay principally in the domain of Politics, and he had held the offices of First Commissioner of Works and of Colonial Secretary. As First Commissioner he played an important part in administering the Ancient Monuments Act, and he took a considerable interest in the subject of the preservation of ancient monuments. He was prominent as a Trustee of the London Museum and was also a Trustee of the British Museum, of the Wallace Collection, and of the National Portrait Gallery. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1905 and raised to the peerage in 1916.

Mr. Henry Seaton Harland who was elected in 1882, made several communications to the Society, amongst the subjects being flint implements, bronze celts, and Roman coins, found in Yorkshire.

Captain George Harry Higson was only elected a Fellow eight months before his death, so that he had no opportunity of taking a part in the Society's work. He had, however, been active in archaeological work in Wales and had excavated an important Roman site near his home at Beddgelert.

Canon George Edward Jeans was elected a Fellow in 1892. He was a Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, and had been Assistant Master at Haileybury. He had written several works on classical subjects and had also compiled a list of monumental brasses in Lincolnshire and written handbooks to Lincolnshire, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight. In 1898 he contributed a paper to the Society on the remains of the Chapel of our Lady at Smithgate, Oxford, but beyond this he does not appear to have taken any part in the Society's work.

Beyond exhibiting in 1899 a bronze knife in the Harrow Museum, said on insufficient authority to have been found in Egypt, *Mr. Brian Piers Lascelles* does not appear to have taken any active part in the work of the Society, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1896, but he was a not infrequent attendant at the meetings. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where, owing to his extreme height, he was known as the Magdalen giant. In 1885 he was appointed a master at Harrow, and subsequently became librarian and curator of the Museum. He took an active interest in local politics, was a member of the District Council and of the Education Committee, and Honorary Secretary of the Cottage Hospital.

Mr. Gervaise Le Gros was elected a Fellow in 1905. He had been President of the Société Jersiaise and was a great supporter of antiquarian work in Jersey. He does not appear to have taken any part in the work of the Society, but was a regular attendant at the Summer Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

Dr. George Blundell Longstaff was elected a Fellow in 1902, but does not appear to have made any contribution to the Society's proceedings nor to have taken an active part in its work. He was educated at Rugby, New College, and St. Thomas's Hospital, where he was Mead Medallist. He took a keen interest in Municipal affairs, was a member of the London County Council from 1889 to 1903, and took a prominent part in drafting and getting through Parliament the London Building Act of 1894.

An obituary notice of *Dr. John Wickham Legg* has already appeared in the *Antiquaries Journal* (see p. 67).

Mr. Keith William Murray, Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms, was elected a Fellow in 1891. For five years he edited the *Genealogist*, and in 1911 became Carnarvon Pursuivant Extraordinary, being promoted to Portcullis in 1913. He never appears to have contributed to our proceedings.

Mr. William Niven, who was born in 1846, was elected a Fellow in 1884, and for many years had served as one of the Local Secretaries for Buckinghamshire. In his earlier years he had considerable reputation as an architect of ecclesiastical buildings and received a medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects for measured drawings in 1880. He worked under Sir Gilbert Scott, and the most important building that he designed was probably St. Alban's, Teddington, in which Scott's influence is clearly seen. He retired from practice some years ago. He made several communications to the Society, was the author of several books on old houses, and had for many years been editor of the *Records of Bucks*.

Mr. Lawrence Barnett Phillips, who died at the age of 80, was elected a Fellow in 1885, and made several exhibits before the Society, several of them being examples of early silver plate. He was a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society and an Associate of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers. He was

formerly in business as a wholesale chronometer and watch manufacturer, and was famous as the inventor of the keyless watch. As an artist he had frequently exhibited at the Royal Academy and other exhibitions, and amongst his other activities was the compilation of the *Dictionary of Biographical Reference*.

The death of *Mr. Horace William Sandars* has removed one who, by his unfailing courtesy and ever ready help, had endeared himself to every one who had the privilege of his friendship. Mr. Sandars was well known to most of the Fellows, if not personally, at least by the valuable communications which he made to *Archaeologia* and the other publications of the Society. His business interests took him much to Spain and to Roumania, and on Spain he had written several papers for the Society, prominent amongst them being those on the weapons of the Iberians, and on a collection of Ibero-Roman silver jewellery. He also communicated an important paper on the deer-horn pick in the mining operations of the ancients. His last communication was a valuable summary of Spanish archaeology printed in the October number of the *Antiquaries Journal* (vol. i, p. 342). Mr. Sandars served on the Council on several occasions, was a Vice-President at the time of his death, and his advice and assistance were ever at the service of the Society. It may perhaps now be permissible to state that had the first Franks Student been able to prosecute his studies in Spain, Mr. Sandars was prepared considerably to augment the emoluments of the Studentship. Mr. Sandars, who was elected a Fellow in 1906, died after a lingering illness in February last.

Lt.-Col. John Glas Sandeman was elected a Fellow in 1898. He was born in 1846, and after being educated at King's College, London, entered the army as a subaltern in the Royal Dragoons at the age of seventeen. He served in the Crimea and was present at the battles of Balaclava and Inkermann, and at the siege of Sebastopol. At his death he was the senior member of H.M. Bodyguard of Gentleman of Arms, in which corps he took a great interest, writing its history under the title of *The Spears of Honour and the Gentlemen Pensioners*. He also collected Greek and Roman objects of art. He made but one communication to the Society in which he corrected some errors as to the Gentlemen Pensioners occurring in the edition of the Ordinances of the Household, published by the Society in 1790.

Dr. Edward Mansel Sympson was educated at Shrewsbury, Caius College, Cambridge, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he became both House Physician and House Surgeon. He was afterwards surgeon to the Lincoln County Hospital and to the General Dispensary. As an antiquary he was an acknowledged authority on all matters concerning Lincolnshire. He edited the *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, was co-editor of the *Associated Architectural Societies' Reports*, and had published many articles and papers on Lincolnshire antiquities, being particularly interested in the Church Plate of the County. Although he was only elected a Fellow in 1913, he had before that date served as Local Secretary for Lincoln-

shire and was holding the appointment at his death. During the War he became a Lt.-Colonel in the R.A.M.C.

Mr. Nathaniel Hubert John Westlake, who died at an advanced age in May, was elected in 1869, and at his death only three Fellows were senior to him. Mr. Westlake was a prominent student of ancient painted glass, on which he had written a monumental work. He made several communications to the Society, amongst them one on the glass in Fairford Church, and shortly before his death arranged to exhibit a panel of heraldic glass before the Society, his intentions being carried out by his daughter shortly afterwards.

The Right Reverend Huysshe Wolcott Yeatman-Biggs had resigned the see of Coventry only a few weeks before his death. He was born in 1845 and was educated at Winchester and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of which he subsequently became honorary Fellow. In 1891 he was consecrated Bishop Suffragan of Southwark, and had much to do with preparing the way for the division of the diocese of Rochester and of organizing the Collegiate Church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, which ultimately became the cathedral church of the new see. In 1905, when Southwark became a separate diocese, Dr. Yeatman-Biggs was translated to Worcester, becoming in 1918 the first bishop of the newly constituted see of Coventry, when he had successfully carried out the division of the Worcester diocese.

He was elected a Fellow in 1903 and, although his public duties prevented his taking any active part in the work of the Society, he was keenly interested in archaeological matters and especially in church architecture. This knowledge stood him in good stead when questions of the restoration of churches in his diocese came up, and he was quick to veto any proposals which were likely to damage any historical or archaeological feature. On the other hand he was ever ready to assist schemes of real restoration, as his appeal for the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick, issued shortly before his death, and for the saving from destruction of some of the old houses in Coventry amply testifies.

Of the three distinguished Honorary Fellows who have died during the past year an appreciation of the work of Dr. Oscar Montelius was published in the January number of the *Antiquaries Journal* (p. 68), and notices of M. Cartailhac and of Señor de Osma will be found in the present number (pp. 267, 269).

The Treasurer made a statement on the general state of the Society's finances and presented his accounts.

The scrutators having handed in their report the following were declared elected as Officers and Council for the ensuing year: Sir Hercules Read, *President*; Mr. William Minet, *Treasurer*; Mr. C. R. Peers, *Director*; Mr. Ralph Griffin, *Secretary*; Mr. W. Paley Baildon, Mr. A. W. Clapham, Mr. O. M. Dalton, Rev. E. E. Dorling, Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, Lt.-Col. J. B. P. Karslake, Mr. C. L. Kingsford, Mr. P. G. Laver, Mr. C. J. Praetorius, Mr. H. Sands, Mr. C. O. Skilbeck, Rev. H. P. Stokes, Mr. W. M. Tapp, Mr. E. P.

Warren, Sir Lawrence Weaver, Mr. E. A. Webb, and Rev. H. F. Westlake.

The meeting was then adjourned until 8.30 when the President announced that he had appointed Mr. W. Paley Baildon and Mr. M. S. Giuseppi to be Vice-Presidents of the Society.

The President then delivered his anniversary address (p. 177), at the close of which the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Jerome Banks, seconded by Mr. William Dale, and carried unanimously.

'That the best thanks of the meeting be returned to the President for his address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed.'

The President signified his assent.

Thursday, 4th May 1922. Sir Hercules Read, President, in the Chair.

Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, F.S.A., read papers on a new beaker from Wales; on recent discoveries in the Roman fort at Cardiff, which will both be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*, and on the recent excavations at Segontium.

Mr. J. Murray Kendall, F.S.A., read a paper on the Siege of Berkhamstead Castle in 1216, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Thursday, 11th May 1922. Rev. E. E. Dorling, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A., exhibited a series of lantern slides of the fourteenth-century sculptures on the wall-plates of the churches of Bloxham, Adderbury, Hanwell, and Allerton, Oxon., and Brailes, Warwickshire.

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